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VOL. VIII NO. 183 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
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7th August	Kashmir	8841	
14th "	Devanha†	8092	
21st "	Mantua	10885	
28th "	China	7932	
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430	
11th "	Kalyan	8987	
18th "	Plassy*	7346	
25th "	Narkunda	15620	

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Date About.	Steamer.	
8th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Date about	Steamers	
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12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

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Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siamo Maru	T. Inouye	22th July	7th August
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	28th Aug.	17th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

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	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allow by special arrangement. No interest wi be allowed which does not amount to Rs. or half year
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Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rate of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital auhorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	12,29,592	8	8

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BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW MATHEMATICS CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—By Mr. P. V. VASAIVALA, B.A., LL.B. late Mathematics teacher, New High School—will open from the 10th August in the New Bombay High School premises, Princess Street, (West) opposite Marine Lines Station. Fees for the term Rs. 20 in advance. Names will be registered from the 1st August. Apply to Mr. VASAIVALA at the above address between 6 and 7 p.m. 2877

MISCELLANEOUS.

VENUS POLICY.—Means a Fountain of relief for widows. A Father of magnanimity for helpless children. A Source of satisfaction to old and crippled. 'Rich admire! Poor approve!' Management Sympathetic. Marriage Insurance Policy. A Speciality. Premium Rs. 2 and 1 per mensem for 1st and 2nd classes. Wanted Energetic and Influential canvassors on commission or salary or both. Rules and Forms Supplied Gratis on Application. For further particulars. Apply to M. Hanslux, Esqr., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A co... for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2931

WANTED—A young PARSEE LADY to teach English and Piano music, also to act as COMPANION Apply Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2932

WANTED—A CIVIL SURGEON for the Civil Hospital Khairpur Mir's. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the WAZIR KHAIRPUR STATE. 2906

WANTED—A TYPIST. Good speed essential. Apply personally Messrs. PANDIT KAZI & CO., 22/24, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, near Hongkong Shanghai Bank. 2934

WANTED—An energetic and Influention CANVASSAR for auction business, only experience need. Apply to Box No. 909A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2974

WANTED—A competent MISTRY to supervise construction of a large building work. One with wide experience only should apply with copies of testimonials to B. G. DESAI, Architect, 91, Medows Street. 2962

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— A hard working, honest COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2593

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Cambay High School, one GRADUATE and one MATRICULATE or U. S. F. teacher Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay. 2867

WANTED—A competent man having thorough knowledge of Fire Brigade service as Head of the Fire Brigade maintained for Fire service in a large estate in Bombay, handsome salary will be given to the deserving man. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 2983

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Rajputana Swadeshi Stores, Ld., Ajmer. Started with a capital of Five lacs. Salar Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. None need apply without previous experience in Swadeshi business. Apply, stating age, educational qualifications and experience to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Rajputana Swadeshi Stores Co., Ltd., Ajmer. 2865

WANTED—By the District Local Board, Bijapur, a SUPERVISER on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300, per month. Only those, who have passed L. C. E. and who have experience of work should apply. Applications with diploma and testimonials to be sent to the VICE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur, not later than 31st August, 1920. RAGHAVENDRARAO KEMBHAVI. Vice President D. L. Board. 2960

WANTED—A respectable and Smart PARSI GRADUATE (S. L. French) with polished manners to be whole-time TUTOR and COMPANION to a Parsi youth of respectable family in Bombay, in Matriculation class. Good pay and prospects to really capable man. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

WANTED—A permanent BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OFFICER in the Banswara State. Knowledge of Hindi, Urdu and Survey Settlement indespensable. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Diwan, Banswara State, before the end of August with copies of testimonials stating lowest pay acceptable. MITHANLAL, Diwan, Banswara State. 2978

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can act as agent. Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—Two LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES new or 2nd hand 2ft. gauge also 50 Tipping wagons 2 ft. gauge 27 Cft. capacity PHATAK & WALCHAND LTD. Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 2957

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An English make MOTOR CAR. Apply the TERRA... AGENCY, Bombay No. 7. COMMERCIAL 2895

FOR SALE—One A. B... C. Code 5th Edition quite new. Price Rs. 30 nett cash. Please write to Messrs. BIPIN and Co., Girgaon Back Road. 2982

FOR SALE.—New 400... volts A. C. 100, 75 30 H. P. Electric Motors. Just landed. Also Lathes and Pumps. Prices favourable. Please apply Box No. 892, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2880

4,000 to 5,000 square ... feet office accommodation required by ... European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 824, Advt. Depts., 'Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—American mild steel RIVETS, 3/8" by 3/4" to 3". For prices, etc., apply to Messrs. C. NANALAL & CO., 310-12, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 2963

CHEAP DERBY SHOES.—For School boys and others at Rs. 2/8 per pair. Can be had from WALMER & CO., next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Coy., 11, Hummum Street. 2925

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES," Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

PLOTS FOR SALE at SANTACRUZ, West side two minutes' way from Station. Constructed public Roads on two sides nicely suitable for Bungalows and Chawls. For, particulars see M. P. MEHTA, Chakla Street, Bombay 3. 2905

FOR SALE Wanted tenders for pulling down ... one big house, at the corner of ... Penn. Road and Preston Road, the material. Apply to BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 2930

TO FORD OWNERS—Fresh consigment of International Rubber Tyres and Tubes.—4 British Chief features:—Strength, Durability and Resilience. We guarantee that if you try our Tyres and Tubes once, you will always patronize us. For prices etc., apply to: WALMER & CO., 11, Hummum Street. 2924

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2736

TO LET—One GODOWN 70'x30' and Blocks and rooms at Khetwadi 12th Cross Lane. See our MISTRY at above address. NANALAL MANCHHARAM 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay, No. 4. 2939

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a temporary Appointment as a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, in the Bombay Presidency. Candidates must hold a Diploma in Public Health and have had experience in Sanitary Work. Salary Rs. 500 per month with usual Travelling Allowance and tentage of Rs. 5 per month.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th August, 1920.

Poona, 24th July, 1920.

H. M. H. MELHUISH,
Lieut.-Col. I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for
the Government of Bombay
2836

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

WANTED for immediate employment on the temporary establishment of this office 4 young, energetic, qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICERS (SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS) to treat labourers, look to the general hygiene and sanitation and be in charge of dispensaries on the sites of Trust Works, in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increment) with free quarters at the sites of Camps, private practice being absolutely forbidden.

Those having had an independent charge of Government or Municipal dispensaries or having served as House Surgeons or as Officers on Famine Relief Works Camps will be given preference.

Applications with copies of credentials should be addressed to the Trust Engineer at Matunga before the 15th of August, 1920.

The Trust Engineer can be interviewed at the Matunga Office any time on any working day except on MONDAY and SATURDAY, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.
(29-7-1920.) 2948

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Fully qualified MIDWIVES. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 10 p.m. Private prractice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, salary, and qualifications to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. 2995

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS—Required immediately BOOK and GENERAL JOBBING COMPOSITORS, also Vernacular Compositors (Tamil and Telugu). Permanent appointment will be given to competent and reliable men of good character. Good wages (earnings of competent men Rs. 40 to Rs. 60). Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Madras. 2935

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that subscribers to British Indian Literary Society, 33/3, Benipukur Road, Calcutta, will get their money refunded on application to the Secretary with M. O. receipts. Secretary falling ill and subscribers Register missing, Interesting Story Book could not be published in time nor money refunded. 2934

NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

MANDVI SUB-BRANCH.

TO meet the wishes of a number of our valued constituents a SUB-BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED on Monday, the 2nd August, 1920, at 11 a.m., at Seth Naginchand Fulchand Chinoy's Building, Mandvi (above Messrs. Ralli Bros.).

Bombay, 28th July, 1920. 2921

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
2835 China Mills, Limited.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made. 26

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORT.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bomay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo at 4 p.m. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. J. Gillum and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1920. 2309

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, MYSORE, STATE.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1920.

The Mysore Industrial Bank, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE MYSORE COMPANIES REGULATION NO. VIII OF 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL (Five Crores) Rs. 5,00,00,000

Divided Into
498,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.
2,000 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

ISSUED CAPITAL (Two and a Half Crores) Rs. 2,50,00,000.
248,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH
2,000 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

Of these 20,000 Ordinary Shares have been subscribed by the Founders and subscriptions for a further 30,000 Ordinary Shares have been promised leaving 198,000 Ordinary Shares which are offered to the Public for subscription.

The present issue is offered at Par and payable as follows:—
ON APPLICATION RS. 5 PER SHARE.
ON ALLOTMENT RS. 5 PER SHARE.

The Balance as and when required in Calls of Rs. 5 each at intervals of not less than three months after Allotment. It is intended that only up to Rs. 50 per Share will be called up at present, the balance to constitute an Uncalled Reserve.

DIRECTORS:

V. MANICKAVELU MUDVLIAR Esq., Merchant "Ismailia" Palace Road, Bangalore.
K. N. C. PATUCK, Eqs., Merchant, Altamount Road Malabar Hill, Bombay.
T. C. W SKIPP Esq, Engineering Contractor, 3, Cunningham Crescent, Bangalore.
K. NETKALAPPA, Esq., Merchant, Bangalore.
H. F. COMMISSARIAT, Esq., Merchant, Chowpatty, Bombay.
CHARLES LISTER, Esq., M.B.E., Textile Manufacturer, Bangalore.
B. F. SALUMCHUND GOLACHA, Esq., Banker, 166, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
HAJI AHMED SAIT, Esq., Proprietor, Messrs. Ebrahim Sait and Company, Bellary.
C. B. OAKLEY, Esq., of Messrs. Oakley Bowden and Company, 15, Armenian Street, Madras.
P. RUNGANATHAM MUDALIAR, Esq., Merchant, 338, Mint Street, Madras.

MYSORE DIRECTORS:

SOWCAR V. THIMMIAH, Esq., Excise Contractor, Mysore.
MOHAMED SAIT, Esq., Proprietor, Messrs. A. A. Shukoor and Sons, Mysore.
B. MUNIVENKATAPPA, Esq., Contractor, Mysore.
C. M. ABDUL AZIZ, Esq., Municipal Councillor, Mysore.

LEGAL ADVISERS:

MESSRS. LITTLE AND COMPANY, Solicitors, Bombay.
MESSRS. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO, M.A., B.L., and V. VENKATA CHAR, B.A., B.L., Advocates, Bangalore.

AUDITORS:

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

GENERAL MANAGER.

MR. J. PAGANDALZELL.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

"UPLANDS", HIGHGROUND, BANGALORE.

PROSPECTUS

The Mysore Industrial Bank, Limited, is being established primarily for the purpose of organising the financial resources of India with a view to doing Banking business of every description, chief among which will be the helping of nascent industries and the doing of everything which tends to the industrial development of India. The objects are set out in greater detail in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which is annexed hereto.

BANKING BUSINESS:

Banking has advanced very considerably in Europe and America and even the smallest hamlet can boast of an institution where people can not only deposit their earnings and savings but at the same time utilise them more effectively for the purpose of their business. In the Far East, Japan has similarly got a large number of banks to finance industry, and the material prosperity of the two continents and the last named country is the result of organized capital in the hands of banks and banking institutions and available for industrial development, for which there are vast possibilities in India.

Banking in India is still in its infancy. The table annexed hereto proves this fact conclusively:—

Countries.	Capital Deposits (in million £).		Number of Banks and Branches.	Population (million).
United States	500	6,000	28,000	110
United Kingdom	90	2,600	9,400	47
Japan	70	400	6,000	60
India	7½	150	400	330

India has over 2,00... of which only in 165 towns are these 400 bank offices located. Banking facilities are thus within... of India's population. Even within this extremely restricted area such facilities are confined to... urces are mainly devoted to the financing of the country's foreign trade, to the exclusion of the... ligenous commerce and industries. By liberalising the Indian banking system without in any... ite safety, and by extending geographically the banking area in order to mobilise India's sc... service of trade and industries, great prosperity can be assured. to the people as well...

India is a coun... as been the lack of effectiveness and organisation in capital and labour wherewith... ntities of raw material of every description are being exported to other coun... cle. Owing to shortage created by the War, India is being driven to satis... ial awakening has dawned. The existing banks afford insufficient fac... industries... mand of this promising undertaking.

On the indust... scope for the Bank's operations. Many a p... of work... start ed initially upon in... rious existence. Others have been languishing through paucity of working funds. Many sound econo... trains and ready to be exploited by willing hands have failed to materialise in the absence of financ... ew fields of industrial enterprise which await investigation and development. Industries conducted unrem... ly in... its have to be amalgamated and organised on a large scale and on a paying basis. Thus the Bank's industrial... tes will be of a manifold character, and it is needless to add that its operations will be carried on withdue circumspection under e... supervision and control. Situated in a favoured and yet undeveloped part of the Indian continent, embracing the whole of ... thern Presidency, the Industrial Bank of Mysore stands on the threshold of a career of great usefulness to the country and... erial benefit to the investor.

It will ... e first instance, underwrite capital issues and otherwise assist and finance wool, silk and cotton spinning and weaving mills, oil mi..., sugar refineries, carpet factories and other similar undertakings, and by assisting the management insure the best possible results for ... the industries themselves and the Bank.

The Mysore Industrial Bank, Limited, will receive Industrial Deposits at reasonable rates of interest to be utilised for investment in Industrial Companies which it underwrites or is interested in.

The Bank's Shareholders and Industrial Depositors will enjoy preferential treatment as regards allotment of Shares in such Companies.

The Preliminary Expenses of, and incidental to, the formation and flotation of the Company, are estimated not to exceed Rs. 25,000 exclusive of any brokerage, and will be borne and paid by the Company.

The Minimum Subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 50,000 Ordinary Shares.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No Promotion Money is being paid but the Memorandum and Articles of Association provide for the payment of a reasonable Commission which has been fixed as to 2 per cent underwriting fee and 1 per cent brokerage, which will be paid on Shares allotted.

FOUNDERS' SHARES.

There will be an issue of 2,000 (Two Thousand) Founders' Shares of Rs. 100 each. Ten per cent of the net profits of the Company will be set apart, before providing for Reserve and other Funds ordinarily created out of profits. The said 10 per cent will be distributed as ... dividends on the Founders' Shares.

V. Manickavelu Mudaliar and Son are to be allotted and will pay for 200 out of the said 2,000 Founders' Shares in consideration of their services in connection with the promotion of the Bank. The remaining 1,800 Founders' Shares have been allocated to the Founders including V. Manickavelu Mudaliar and Son in proportion to the number of Ordinary Shares taken up by them.

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding in his own right of not less than 250 Ordinary Shares in the Company, and that the remuneration of a Director is to be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 for each Board Meeting attended by him and such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours.

THE ISSUE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the Shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until 6 months after the allotment of the Shares.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

In the event of there being no allotment, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than those applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment and any excess returned to the applicant.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares must be made on the attached form which must be filled in and forwarded entire, along with the application money, to the Company at its Registered Office, "Uplands," Highground, Bangalore. Application forms can be obtained on application at the Registered Office of the Company.

V. Manickavelu Mudaliar. — B. F. Salamchand Golacha. — Mohamed Sait
K. N. C. Patuck. — Haji Ahmed Sait. — K. Netkalappa.
T. C. W. Skipp. — C. B. Oakely. — B. Munivenkatappa.
H. F. Commissariat. — P. Runganatham Mudaliar — C. M. Abdul Aziz.
Charles Lister. — V. Thimmiah.

Directors of the Company.

Bangalore, 27th July 1920.

This form must be sent entire to the Registrar of the Company, "Uplands," Highground, Bangalore.
NOTE.—Shares cannot be allotted otherwise than in lots of 10 Shares.
Write Distinctly.

THE MYSORE INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

No.....

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE MYSORE COMPANIES REGULATION No. VIII OF 1917.)

CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 5,00,00,000

Issue of 248,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

To
The Directors of,
THE MYSORE INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED,
BANGALORE.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share in respect of Ordinary Shares of the abovenamed Company, I-we request you to allot me-us that number of Shares and I-we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me-us upon the terms of your Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I-we authorize you to place my-our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me-us. I we also agree to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said Shares in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature .....
Name in full .....
Description .....
Address .....
Date .....1920.

THE MYSORE INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

No.....

COMPANY'S RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....1920 from.....
the sum of Rupees.....being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on.....Ordinary Shares in the Mysore Industrial Bank, Limited.

FOR THE MYSORE INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

RS.

Accountant.

(This receipt must be carefully preserved to be exchanged hereafter for relative Share Certificate.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTICE.

THE last date for enrolment of Graduates as Electors of a candidate for the Reformed Provincial Council on behalf of the Punjab University Constituency is extended to the 10th of August, 1920. It was previously announced to be 25th of July, 1920.

P. R. DUTT,
Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
28th July, 1920. 2977

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. H. N. ANKLESARIA has removed his Consulting Room and Residence temporarily, to NAWAB BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, opposite Cook's Office and near the Central Bank, on account of extensive structural alterations being made in his old premises.
Temporary Telephone No. 3886. 2975

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR COMPANIES & ESTATE INVESTORS.

PROPERTY about 12000 sq., yards of land, situated on the main Road in the city. Good locality round about, with a very nice frontage, is either for sale or to be given on lease.
Property about 3000 sq., yards of land, situated at Girgam is for sale.
A plot of land in the suburb near Bombay. (Naerly 50,000 sq., yards) is for sale.
For particulars apply to:—
The BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND & BUILDINGS Co., Ltd.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2990

PRINTING STOCK FOR SALE BY TENDER

TENDERS TO BE OPENED ON AUGUST 15TH 1920.

RESERVE PRICE, RS. 4,500.

CONSISTING of Oil Engine, with Pulleys, etc., Bremner Plates, Printing Machine, with Chases, Double Set Rollers and Roller Mould; Wire-Stitcher; Die-Stamper; Guillotine; Lead-Cutter; Paper-Rolling Machine; Series of Book and Jobbing Types, (700 lbs.), with Frames and Cases; Leads (130 lbs.), Brass Rule; Imposing Surface; Setting Stick; Galleys; Printers Ink, etc., also a small stock of paper.
On view between 11-0 a.m. and 5 p.m. Daily at Office of P. R. I.,
1st Battn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Wanowri Barracks, POONA.
Tenders should be marked on left bottom corner of envelope "PRINTING MACHINE TENDER," and addressed to P. R. I. 2976

NOTICE.

PUBLIC CALL TELEPHONES will be installed on or about the 1st of August, 1920, in the Telegraph Offices named below. The conversation will be restricted to three minutes and the charge will be Rs. 1/2 for a Trunk Telephone Call to Poona. These Offices will not be open for local calls.
Further Public Telephone Call Offices in in the General Post Office and some of the local Post Offices in Bombay and Poona will probably be opened by the third week of August.
1. Kalbadevi Telegraph Office.
2. Bhendibazar Telegraph Office.
3. Alexandra Docks Telegraph Office.
4. Central Telegraph Office (in the Booking Office on the Ground Floor). 2979

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 30th 1920. 2211

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS LTD.

(Registered in Baroda State.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 23rd July, 1920, the First Call of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten Only) per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on or before the 15th of September, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, or to the Company's Bankers, the Bank of Baroda, Ld., Baroda, or its Branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana and Navsari, by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 1st August 1920. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all amounts remaining unpaid on the 15th September, 1920.
The First Call payments will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the allotment money due on all the shares registered against their names upon production of the notice which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. (Any shareholder not having received this notice by the 20th day of August, 1920, should immediately communicate with the Gaekwar Industrials, Ld., Baroda, when a Duplicate will be issued.
MESSRS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU & CO.,
Agents.
For the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd.
Office.
Industrials,
Nurse Road, Baroda.
July, 1920.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOSEPH ELIAS ANNUNCIATION, of Dadar, Bombay, has contracted to sell the belowmentioned property to Mr. PANDURANG VITHAL PATIL, of Bandra, who in his turn has contracted to sell the said property free from all incumbrances to my client.
All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, possession, sale, share, trust, lease, lien, mortgage, legacy, maintenance, survivorship, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Kodavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of that period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same if any will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Juem near Andheri, Taluka Salsette Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana and entered in the Record of Rights of the village of Vile Parle as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acres Gunthas.	Assessment Rs. a. p
147	39	1	1—21½	23 0 0

together with the palm and other trees, messuages tenements, dwelling houses, standing thereon and the well therein if any and all which piece of land is bounded as follows: that is on or towards the North by the land of Survey No. 39, Pot No. 4, belonging to Francis Manu Gomes, on or towards the South by the land of Survey No. 37, Pot No. 1 belonging to Runchhoddas Tricumjee, on or towards the East by the land of Survey No. 38 Pot No. 1, belonging to Francis Manu Gomes, and on or towards the West by the land of Survey No. 39 Pot No. 2, belonging to the trustees of Jao Zuje Dalmed.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1920.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.
2931 Vakil, High Court

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMRAO MADHAVRAO JAYKER, DINNANATH RAMRAO JAYKER, BALARAM RAMRAO JAYKER, MADHEKER RAMRAO JAYKER, NARENDRA RAMRAO JAYER, MAKERAND RAMRAO JAYKER and GUJINDRA RAMRAO JAYER, the last 4 miners by their father and guardian the said Ramrao Madhavrao Jayker have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 1, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue and Rates and Taxes within fifteen days hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be deemed and considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by measurement 43605 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Book of Land Revenue under Old No. 473, New No. 12938, and New Survey No. together with the huts and other standing thereon and bounded on the North, South and West by the property of Dr. S. B. Nayak and on the North by Government land.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2978

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our client Messrs. GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY carry on business in English Dhotis in two shops one in Bhajia Gully in the name and style of KARSONDAS GORDHANDAS and the other in Angreji Gully in the same and style of Karsondas Jairam and in Japanese goods in a shop at Jakeria Masjid in the name and style of Gordhandas Thakersey And Whereas it has been reported by the Police that the recent fire in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market broke out first from the shop of the said Messrs. Karsondas Gordhandas Japanwala in Bhajia Gully the correctness hereof our clients dispute And Whereas certain designing persons have maliciously spread a rumour that our said clients Messrs. Karsondas Gordhandas Japanwala have incurred heavy losses in their business of Japanese goods now it is hereby notified that the aforesaid rumour is altogether false and that our clients have suffered no less whatever in any business either of Japanese or Vilayati goods in any of their shops. All persons are therefore warned against repeating the false rumour.
A reward of Rs. 251 is hereby offered by our clients to any person furnishing our clients with the name of the person or persons who originated the rumour or of any person repeating the same and with sufficient evidence to obtain conviction of the offender or offenders.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Gordhandas Thakersey. 2980

NOTICE.

Notice to Respondent of date fixed for hearing the Appeal.

SECOND CIVIL APPEAL No. 60 OF 1919.
IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH, LUCKNOW.

Mohammad Shafi and others ..... Appellant.
versus
Musammat Sarfrazan and other .....
Respondents.

Appeal from the decree of the Court of Subordinate Judge, Bara Banki, dated the 9th day of January, 1919.
To
Iltifat Ahmad, son of Basit, of Sidhaur, now, residing in Bombay, Musafirkhana Sulaman Seth, Musafirkhana Jadid. Respondent.
TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree of Subordinate Judge, Bara Banki, in this case has been presented by the appellant and registered in this Court, and that the day of 1st September 1920, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.
If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided ex parte in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 27th day of July, 1920.
ABSAR HUSAIN,
Deputy Registrar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, THE 2ND AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title, and Interest in Very Valuable Properties situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 4-30 p.m, (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari in the undermentioned properties free from the mortgage claims of Mr. Vishwanath Ballal, the 1st mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November 1918, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Vishwanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr. Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee under an indenture or mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part, but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Mancoji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.
SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1,362 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. [illegible] together with the buildings, tenements, [illegible]wls standing thereon, and which said [illegible] are assessed by the Assessor and [illegible] of Municipal Rates and Taxes under [illegible]ment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" [illegible] 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16 [illegible]d as follows, on the North-East [illegible]e property of Hormasji Cowasji [illegible]y by the property of Govind [illegible]ellar, partly by the said private [illegible]ing to the Kolbhat Lane and partly [illegible]d of Adeljee Batliwala, on the [illegible]y the property known as Rama's [illegible]n the South-East partly by the [illegible]nown as Angria's Chawl and partly [illegible]roperty of Hormasji Jivanji and [illegible] property of Jamshedji Nowroji [illegible]
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and (cess whereof has now been redeemed) [illegible]suring 402 square yards or [illegible]ate, lying and being at 1st thereabouts, [illegible]thout the Fort of Bombay, Kolbhat Lane, [illegible] District and Sub-District in the Registration [illegible]stered in the Books of the of Bombay and [illegible]evenue under Old Nos. 225, Collector of Land [illegible]Survey No. 226, New Survey New No. 1736, Old [illegible] with the buildings and No. 139, together [illegible]hereon, and which said tenements standing [illegible]by the Assessor and buildings are assessed [illegible]Rates and Taxes under Collector of Municipal [illegible]d Street No. 19, and "C" Ward No. 313: and [illegible]or towards the East bounded as follows on [illegible]d Lumaji Shellar, on by the property of Govind [illegible] by the property of or towards the West partly [illegible]and partly by that of Hormasji Framji Cooper [illegible]Mistry and Sorabji of Dassabhai Jamshedji [illegible]artly by that of Jamshedji Nariman and [illegible] and Dossabhai Behramji Dorabji Nariman [illegible]wards the North Jamshedji Mistry, on or [illegible]i Pestonji Daruby the property of Pallan [illegible] South by a passwalla and on or towards the [illegible]age.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and [illegible]tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and [illegible]premises standing thereon, situate, lying and [illegible]being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of [illegible]Bombay, and in the Registration District and [illegible]Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old [illegible]No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, [illegible]New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described and on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamshedji Petit.
FIFTHLY—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-23 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhai Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Pardonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhanbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.
SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332/394, New No. 13832, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 7026, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, known as "Jaji Buildings" and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3719 (1) 3718 (1) 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719 (2), 3719 (3) and 3718 (2) and Street Nos. 10, 20 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B and 22A and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji, on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Pharidas, on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road.
SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 4,243 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at the Corner of Tardeo Road, Chikhalwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13809 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B/7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds, standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municial Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2), 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.
EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375/379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155, New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.
NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane together with all the machinery tools implements etc., belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.
TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES OLD MATHIA COTTON.

This Day MONDAY the 2nd Aug. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba by order of Messrs. Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shah Velsi Kuma.
66 bales cotton old Mathia.
Above bales are lying in Muccadum Bhugwandas Dwarkadas Godown Slate A4.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES VIRAMGAM COTTON
Suit No. 115 of 1920.
Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Burjorjee J. Sanjana .....Defendants.
This Day MONDAY the 2nd Aug. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under the directions of Mr. Vishnu Narher Lanke in exercise of the authority given by and in pursuance of the order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 17th June 1920 in suit No. 115 of 1920 Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke vs. Burjorjee J. Sanjana, and on account and at the risk of the said Burjorjee J. Sanjana, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba.
108 Bales Viramgam cotton.
Above bales are lying in Bradbury godown No. 4.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AND PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS TO SECURE VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR MULJI JETHA MARKET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN A 4 STORIED VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH 7 SHOPS ON THE GROUND FLOOR OPPOSITE THE DHARAMRAJ GALI GATE OF MULJI JETHA MARKET IN CHAMPA GALLY.
By order of the owner Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser of the undivided half share in the property of Mr. Nagardas Jethabhoy [illegible] Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Tuesday the 3rd day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undivided half share of the said defaulting purchaser in the undermentioned very valuable landed property.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and one square yards or thereabouts and together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. and Street Nos. 82-89-91-92 and which said premises are situate at Champa Galli in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mohanji Shankerji on or towards the West by a public well on or towards the north by the property of Motilal Vullabji and on or towards the south by the Champa Gali.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the said agreement application may be made to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1920.

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF CHAMPA GULLY PROPERTY.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in your issue for sale by Public Auction of one-half share in Champa Gully property of Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper through Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers alleging it to be on account and at the risk of our client, Mr. NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI MEHTA, we are instructed to state that the agreement referred to therein was cancelled by the parties and a new draft was prepared in its place which draft however Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper has not returned. Our client Mr. Nagardas is therefore not in any way responsible in respect of the said Champa Gully property and the sale will be entirely at the risk of the said Mr. Cooper.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Attorneys for Mr. Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta.
Bombay, 28th July, 1920. 2215

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sale of Valuable Ginning Factory at Badnapur in the Cotton Growing District of Khandwa about 5 miles from the Burhanpur Railway Station, and two very Valuable Bungalows in Civil Lines, Khandwa, near the Railway Station.
Under instructions from the Executor of the late Bai Awabai widow of Dhunjibroy Merwanji Kapadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the Ginning Factory on SATURDAY, the 7th and the two Bungalows, on SUNDAY, the 8th August at 3-30 p.m., each day.
The Factory stands on a freehold land admeasuring 6 acres and 2 goonthas at Bahadurpur in Buranpur Tahasil Minar District Warbada Division, Central Provinces of Abadi Malguzere No. 332 and contains 30 Platts, gins with engine, boiler, shafting, donkey, engine lathie, drilling machine screw cutting machine, roller press, cart weighing scale, etc.
There is a water pipe laid from the Government water works to the Factory compound and to the garden and residences in the compound.
The Bungalows, stand on a piece of Nazul land No. 19, in Civil Lines, near the Khandwa Railway Station, admeasuring about 5 acres and 3 gunthas with two bungalows and outhouses situate near Suraj Kund in the city of Khundwa, at present in the occupation of tenants. There are two pucca built well and a large garden containing more than 100 orange trees.
The Bungalows will be sold in one or separate lots as may suit the requirements of purchasers.
For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD SONAPUR LANE AND CHANDAN WADY LANE.
By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Bapuji Rustomji Kerawalla Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties in the premises by public auction on dates and hours mentioned below on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Hajee Sulemas Salley Mahomed.
On Thursday the 19th day of August, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Sosapur Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Old Sonapur Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement Four hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and Registered in the Books of he Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 954, Old Survey No. 76, New Survey No. 8172 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3472 and 3473, and Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Motibai widow of Nusserwanji Nowroji Wadia, on or towards the East by the property of Hirachand Nanabhoy and Dinanath Motobha and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Sathe Khandan and which premises are in the occupation of [illegible] Rustomji Kerawala. On Saturday the 21st day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of Land or ground together with he messuages or tenements standing thereon situate at Chandanwady Lane without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said Chandanwady Lane on the Northside thereof containing by admeasurement two hundred asd fifty two square yards or thereavouts be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 22758, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 8222 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3221 Street Nos. 23-25 and bounded as follows:—That is to say or or towards the North by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Mody on or towards the South by the Chandanwady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Nusserwanji Patel and on or towards the West by the Public passage and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Bapujee Rustomji Kerawalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 95, Ash [illegible], Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNET & CO.,
Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 82, HORNIMAN STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3088.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Lorries, Tractors, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, belonging to the Imperial Government.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1920, at 2-30 p.m., at Government Stock Depot, Hazi Bunder, Sewree, the following Motor Lorries, Cars, Tractors and Cycles.
3 Holt Cater Pillar Tractors.
1 Napier Workshop Lorry.
2 F. W. D. Lorries (four wheel driver.)
15 Packard Lorries.
5 Ford Vanettes.
7 Motor bicycles (Ariel, Douglas, A. J. C. Rover, B. S. A., Rudge, Whitworth and Harley Davidson),
The above motor lorries, tractors, cars and cycles have been used during war and are surplus to the requirements of the Government.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL OF TWO LARGE BUILDINGS.
Under instructions from the Ordinary of the Archdiocese of Bombay Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
The materials of buildings Street) No. 35-37, Medows Street, (occupied by Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co., and the Examiner Press.)
MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C. 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market values. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRY ARTICLES BICYCLES MOTOR CAR, INSOLVENTS DRUMS FULL OF TERPENTINE AND 25 BAGS OF WHITING, ETC., CARRIAGES HORSES, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd August 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and Sundry articles:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, bookstands, etc., etc.
One lot saddler, 2 enamelled bath tubs,
4 hanging Electric Fans.
By order of the office concerned.
1200 Cwts mics.,
55 mule tanks.
Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., the official assignee of Bombay and assignee of the following Insolvents.
The effects of the Insolvents, Karsandas Pitamber and others who traded as A. B. Karsandas and Co.
4 bottles of patent-medicine.
Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the Insolvent Akbarally Mulla Abdul Hussein Doud Vora:
9 casks of whiting.
14 bags of Whiting.
3 Drums of Terpentine.
7 Tins of Chocolate Colour.
1 Mehta Box.
kerosine oil Tins and one lot of empty Drums and tins.
Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esqr., the admniistrator general of Bombay and the administrator of the Estate and effects of the following deceased persons.
The Effects of G. J. E. O'Byrne, I.C.S., [illegible] rare and valuable Persian and Poetry Books, Books of References, Magazines, Trunks, Tennis bats, Chairs, Trouser presses, Typewriters Lamps and Lanterns, Polo and golf sticks, Table cloths, camp cot, curtains, Holland cloth pieces, Tables, Teapoy covers, napkins, face-towels, wearing apparels, stone-figures, crockery, table cutlery, saddles, Tanga harness, numdah carpets rugs, boots and shoes, Singer's cycle, one Automatic Pistols by Welby and Scott, etc., etc.
The effects of khatizabai, Silver bangles and rings, table cot, wooden boxes, copper and brass utensils, crockery, wearing apparels etc.
By order of the District Superintendent of Police Dhulia,
One case containing waist belts frogs for scabbard and bayonet, rifle slings scabbards for bayonets and swords, Pouches coat straps, etc.
By order of the concerned.
One lot very fine Venetian and Bohemian cutglass Chandeliers.
73 Reams of Paper for "Newspapers" each ream of 30 lbs.
50 Dozen Tins of Proper's Saddle Soap.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Purathchand Jethabhoy, Proprietor "The City Drug and Chemical Co. [illegible] Juma Masjid.
5 [illegible] Jasmin, 5 lbs otto of Rose Compound,
10 lbs. soap perfume Jasmin, 5, lbs soap perfume, Lily of the valley.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Bicycles carriages horses, etc.

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Under instructions from the owners of the Pioneer Cinema and Film Company Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 38, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the shop of B. J. Mistry, Cap Merchant, the following.
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P. S.—The above concern will be sold with the goodwill in one lot or in separate lots to suit the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
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Here's a picturization of one of Rex Beach's widely-read works. Its delicate human touches, stirring suspense, carefully-wrought climax, unusual scenic beauty, and excellent all-star cast could only be the work of Rex Beach, peer of American novelists.

Following close on the unprecedented success of "The Brand" and Rex Beach's many others, "The Crimson Gardenia" promises to set a new mark in the hall of Goldwyn fame. It has every element of popular appeal, in addition to exquisite touches of artistry such as only Rex Beach can achieve.

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A REX BEACH THRILLER!

Accustomed, to depict the conflict primitive passion, Rex Beach is too skilled a novelist to overlook the appealing element in the human being he characterizes. Indeed, much of his prestige an popularity have been derived from that very gift. He paints his canvas with big, sweeping stroke and the figures in his dramas are essentially human and appealing. "The Brand" demonstrated that and it is confirmed in

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DR. KALIDAS MOTHAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 31.

S S Linga—Cutbush, Karachi.
S S Nippon—Oscarrd, Trieste, etc.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.

S S Khiva—Potter, China & Japan Ports.
S S Eskbridge—Porter, Dunkirk.

Aug. 1.

S S Principessa—Iolanda, Dottoni.
S S Sealda—Holysake, Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Nippon for Trieste, etc.
Steamer Rajah for Calcutta.
Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.
Steamer Hwah Hsin for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Narkunda for China.
Steamer Banka for Bangkok.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails a general cargo and 8 passengers.

S S Nippon:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Nippon, 3159 tons, captain M Oscard arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste etc., with a general cargo and 42 passengers.

S S Khiva:—The P & O S N Coy's China and Japan mail steamer Khiva, 5,703 tons Captain H W Potter, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with mails, and a general cargo.

S S Eskbridge:—The steamer Eskbridge 210[illegible] tons, Captain T Porter, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Principessa Iolanda:—The V S N Coy's steamer Principessa Iolanda, 1751 tons, Captain [illegible] Dottani, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Sealda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Sealda, 3513 tons, Captain T V Holysake, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 1499 pilgrims.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 31st July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	..Jeddah	2-8	..T M & Co
D/E Yetomofu Maru	..Japan	10-8	..N Y Kaisha
H Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egyr	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside War Cuts	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Ganges Maru	..Japan	5-8	..O S Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	..Marmagoa	31-7	..K N & Co
Oporto	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 C/Hankow's (Boats)	.. ..	..	..W & A G & Co
4 Pentakota	..Bushra	3-8	..M M & Co
7 Abydos	..Karachi	N F	..H L S N Co
9 Nawab	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
10/11 Clan Macinnes	..Madras Coasts	12-8	..J F & Co
12/13 Kurmark	..Liverpool	1-8	..K N & Co
14 Linga	..Karachi	2-8	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Dara	.. Red Sea Ports	2-8	..T M & Co
2 Marsilia	..Liverpool	8-8	..W & A G & Co
4 Gambhira	..Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
6 Gurna	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 Patricia	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
8 Khiva	..Japan	1-8	..M M & Co
10 Varela	..Suez	30-7	..M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
13 Chanda	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
15 Karagola	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Bankura	..Bushra	4-8	..M M & Co
16 Binfield	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
17 La Plata	..Bushra	7-8	..J F & Co
Jetty End O/Robertson	..London	N F	..J F & Co
B P Station Syria	..London	31-7	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	.. N F	2-8	..C E B P T

HARBOUR WALL.

Akbar	.. N F	31-7	..T M & Co
Cassia	..Abadan	N F	..W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Juba	.. N F	2-8	..B S [illegible] Co
Saraswati	.. N F	2-8	..B S [illegible] Co

EXPORTS.

July 31.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—1000 cwt kismiss C. M. Jafferbhoy; 22 bales wool raw; V. M. Cassim & Co; 76 bales cotton raw, T Jeevandas.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—96 bales cotton waste B Meyer & Co; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Nippon for Venice:—250 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 200 bales raw cotton, Mirajmal Motilal; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, [illegible] M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, Madhavadas [illegible] Amersey & Co; 4000 cwt cape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 12[illegible] bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton [illegible] Richand Shamji & Co.

S S Nippon for Constantinople:—80 bales [illegible] Harper [illegible], Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Nippon for Piraeus:—1609 cwt sugar, [illegible] Bros.

[illegible] bridge for Dunkirk:—1 bale cotton, [illegible] Bros.

[illegible] Maru for Shanghai:—500 [illegible] Co., Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

[illegible] Khiva for Hongkong:—25 bales cotton, [illegible] Cotton & Co.

IMPORTS,

July 31.

S S Patria from Liverpool. Agents:—Killick Nixon & Co:—1017 bales, 991 cases cotton goods 309 bales 67 cases cotton yarn 15 bales 13 cases dyed cotton, 20 cases woollens, 114 bales paper, 25 cases grey cotton yarn, 124 cases 10 kegs colour 220 drums oil, 4903 kegs 8 barrels paint, 135 cases 14 boxes toilet soap, 155 boxes soap, 15 cases German silver, 50 boxes 25 cases whisky, 485 cases brandy.

S S Banka from Bankok. Agents:—Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co:—789 pieces teak squares, 935 pieces teak planks, 65231 pieces 9888 bdles teak conversion, 809 teak poles, 30372 pieces 258 bundles teak scantlings 949 bundles teak boards 8 bags flour, 1 bag ground nuts 8 bags gingerally seed.

S S Pentakota from Busra. B I S N Com. Company Ltd:—11 bags Galls, 4 cases embroidery.

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English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

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Acid Acetic
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Alum (Lumps)
Ammonia Sal—
" Liq—
Aniline Salt
" Oil
Antimony Salt
Beta Nepthol
Bleaching Powder
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Glycerine pure
Litharge Flake
Marseilles Soap
Potash Bicromate
" Caustic
" Chlorate
" Permanganate
" Prussiate

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Chloride of Calcium
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Dextrine Yellow
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Epsom Salt
Farina 1st quality
French Chalk Powder
Glauber Salt
Maize Starch Pearl
Rice Starch
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Etc. Etc. Etc.

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Alizarine Red Paste
Congo Red
Hematine Crystals
Logwood Extract
Magenta Crystals
Mithyl Violet
Sulphur Black
Victoria Blue B
Etc. Etc. Etc.

CHEMICALS.

Soda Ash 58 %
" Bicromate
" Bicarb
" Bisulphite
" Caustic 98 %
" " 72 %
" " 76/7 %
" Hydrosulphite
" Silicate 140 & 175
" Stanate
" Nitrite
Sodium Sulphide
Sugar of Lead (Brown)
" " (White)
Sulphate of Allumina
" of Copper
" of Iron
" of Soda
" of Zinc
Soft Soap
Tin Crystals
Turkey Red Oil 50 %
Washing Soda
Zinc Dust
Etc. Etc. Etc.

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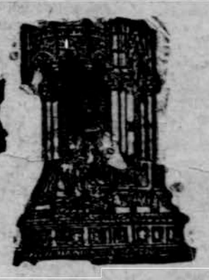

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A specific for malaria, ague and all fevers of malarial origin. It kills malaria germs and destroys their poison. Quite free from bad after effects.

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Preventive and Curative. This efficacious remedy is considered to be one of Prof. T. K. Gajjar's greatest triumphs. Its germicidal action in all types of Influenza—Pneumonia is certain. The patient feels greatly relieved after the first dose and all the distressful symptoms soon disappear.

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Stimulates the cells and functions of the Liver which by its healthy working removes the root cause of many an illness. This remedy purifies the system and imparts a feeling of healthy freshness to the body and brain. 4 oz. size Price Ans. 12.

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Very effective in all kinds of ringworm however old. Price Ans. 6.

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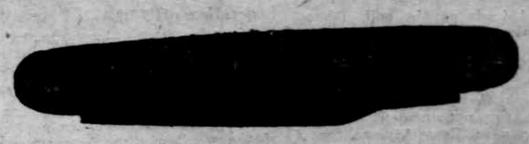

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Economic & Financial Review.

EAST AFRICAN GRIEVANCES.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The agitation with regard to East African questions has been going on since the last year, but it has not met with much appreciable success. The agitation suffered from want of knowledge of exact facts relating to the situation in East Africa on the part of the people in India. Want of facts is generally accompanied by exuberance of imagination, and naturally this does not make the case as striking and impressive as it would be were it based on real hard facts, with which the critics themselves were fully familiar. The real procedure to be adopted was, that a deputation from the Indian commercial community should have been sent to East Africa to study for themselves both the commercial and political situation. Nothing of this sort was done, however, and the agitation was carried on in the usual style with which we are unfortunately too familiar in this country. Short cryptic telegrams, representations generally dealing in platitudes and half-hearted interviews which led to nothing,—such a programme of agitation is not of much help towards solving the bitterly acute problems of our countrymen in East Africa. Time after time, it has been urged, in these columns that the problem of East Africa is not a problem concerning only Indian colonists who have settled there, but it concerns the Indian commercial community here vitally and intimately. East Africa affords a splendid field for the expansion and progress of Indian trade and industry, and any neglect of that field will be a serious retarding factor in our way. A public meeting was held the other day to discuss these very questions and a written speech of Mr. Andrews was read. All this did not carry us much further. If the commercial and industrial situation of East Africa is to be brought in true colours before our countrymen it can only be done by a deputation which has visited all the places in East Africa and studied commercial and industrial problems on the spot. The next best thing, however, is a deputation of East African merchants themselves. Such a deputation is at present in this country trying to enlighten public opinion with regard to East African matters. But the country has not advanced much in knowledge of East African questions through the efforts of this deputation, and many-sided it is better than vague and futile efforts. An interview of this deputation with his Excellency the Viceroy was arranged with a view apparently of securing definitely the sympathy of the Government of India which has been promised time after time. His Excellency made no secret of his sympathy even at this interview, and reminded his audience of his speech delivered on 30th January last, when he had said that the position of Government was and always would be that there was no justification in a Crown Colony or a Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects.

Deputation of Sir Benjamin Robertson.

The Government of India wanted to do something in the matter and deputed Sir Benjamin Robertson to visit South and East Africa, to watch proceedings in the first place of the South African Commission and in the second place to get information from officials regarding the position of Indians. The deputation pointed out that Sir Benjamin would consult only local administrations and leave Indian representatives unheard. His Excellency explained that the deputation were under a misapprehension and that it should not mean that Sir Benjamin would not discuss the situation with Indians and take all possible measure to appreciate and understand their views in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the point. An Indian business man should have been invited to accompany Sir Benjamin Robertson on his visit to East Africa, as there are several questions which only a business man can understand and appreciate from an Indian standpoint. The question now is what is to be the outcome of the visit of Sir Benjamin Robertson to East Africa. His Excellency could naturally, at this stage, throw no light upon this matter, and rested satisfied with a platitudinous advice to the deputation that Indians should co-operate with him by putting forward their case in a manner which was likely to win general acceptance. All this is merely relative, for what the Indian public may think as likely to win general acceptance may be resented by the European commercial community who are the real lords of the soil there. His Excellency also advised that all overstatement and exaggeration should be avoided in presenting their case. All the statements which have been made regarding East Africa in this country have apparently been a true presentment of the case of the Indians in East Africa; for if that were not so, the Government would not have long before challenged the statements as untrue. If these statements are a true presentment of the case all we can say is that it is the worst case presented against the East African Government and the Government of India will be failing in their essential duties if they were to sit

East African Currency.

The whole tangled question of East African currency was disposed of by his Excellency by the remark that it was merely a domestic problem. It may be a domestic problem as regards East Africa, but if the prospects and position of Indians settled there are vitally affected, as we are led to believe they are, then it is a problem concerning the Government of India as well. East Africa is in no way an instance of new emigration. Indians have gone and settled there since hundreds of years and as such they have got certain vested rights and interests. One of such rights was the facility of remittance to this country which would enable them to send their remittances to their families and relations, and another right was that there should be facilities of trade with India. Indian mills have made a big headway during the time of war and changes in the currency recently axeoted by the East African Government would do much to destroy the progress which has been made in trade relations between India and East Africa. The dethronement of the rupee and the introduction of British currency are calculated to harm trade with India and to benefit trade with the United Kingdom and Europe. His Excellency emphasized that the policy affected both Indians and Europeans alike and that it did not imply racial discrimination. To this statement one must demur, for the policy does not affect Indians and Europeans alike. Europeans are interested in trade with the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe, whereas Indians are only interested in trade with India and the result of the Currency policy recently adopted by the East African Government will be to profit the farmer at the expense of the latter.

The New Territorial Division.

It appears from his Excellency's statement that the Government of India is still without information as to the exact meaning of the Territorial Division of British East Africa into Kenia Colony and Kenia Protectorate. The Government of India have been conducting certain enquiries regarding the settlement of Indians and others in German East Africa and it is an interesting point if the recent division of British East Africa has anything to do with the enquiries being made. Indians are wanted for the development of new possessions, but they are to be expected to go there in the position of coolies and not as equals of the European settlers there. If the divisions meant to act as water-tight compartments Government of India should take care have it knocked on its

HOTELS.

PORT TRUST

A short Amendiag Bill is to be introduced as the forthcoming Session to empower the Bombay Port Trust to start and manage a hotel or hotels. The Bill has been published only on the 28rd instant and there is apparently no time for getting it passed this Session if the time limit under the Rules is to be strictly adhered to. It is likely, therefore, that the Government will suspend Rules for getting the Amendment passed. This would be most preposterous. It is the commercial community and its different sections who have got vital stake in the affairs of the Port Trust, and unless these are consulted it would be setting a dangerous precedent for the Government to push through the proposed amending legislation. The right function of the Port Trust is to look to the development and facilities for loading and unloading and this work of starting and running hotels falls outside its scope, at least as long as it has not been able to discharge all its legitimate duties satisfactorily. The new Docks extension and the Godowns extension etc., are still far from complete. Not only this but the housing scheme for the employees of the Port Trust has not yet been fully put into practice. What is the meaning then of launching on such costly projects mainly to benefit an infinitesimal section of the public. One is tempted also to give the retort to Government what about passengers to coasting ports and to East Africa etc.? All such passengers who are mainly Indian passengers, to the extent of thousands every year, have suffered extreme inconvenience and trouble through there being no arrangement even for waiting, let alone other facilities. While the conditions with regard to all these are such it is surely highly unfair and unjust to ask the Port Trust to spend lacs of rupees in building hotels and to incur a recurring expenditure of several lacs upon these hotels which should be run by private interests. It may be hoped that the non-official Members will carry on a strong fight against such an amending legislation.

Federation of British Industries.

Reference has been made above to the work which could have been done by the Indian Commercial community with regard to the development of East Africa and the safeguarding of their rights and interests in that land. A leaf can well be taken out of the work of the Federation of British Industries in this matter. This Federation inaugurated more than a year ago the Commissioner [illegible] for the appointment of representatives of British industry on the spot in all the principal markets of the world. In the course of the work done by the Secretary Mr. Charles Madeleby, tates [illegible] to safeguard the interests of British manufacture and to promote in every way possible the consumption of articles of British manufacture in [illegible]

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

July, 31st 1920.

	per md.	Rs
Brass	3/4	92
Do.	1	92
Do.	1¼	94
Do.	1½	94
Do.	1¾	94
Do.	2	94

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	86 0 0
Do	1	88 0 0
Do.	1¼	87 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do	1¾	89 0 0
Do.	2	89 0 0
Japanese per Barrs		
Panchdhatu per Barrs		27 0 0
Copper Foil -Barrs		56 0 0
Brass-Ends		39 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, July 31st 1920. 6 p. m.

Rates.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	....
,, Karachi Baagla	52 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	11 4 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	16 2 0
,, Thin	15 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	....	....
,, Gujar 75-25	....	....
,, Gujar 50-50	....	....
,, Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	15 6 0	16 6 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	....
Mowrahseed	8 8 0	....
Barley	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	42 0 0	16 2 0
Cottonseeds	29 0 0	4 8 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 15 0	
Linseed Sept.	16 8 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 31.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/6.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 103/8.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10 1/2.
D D on London 1/10 5/8.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 3/4.
D D on Paris Frc 420.
3 Mst D/a Frc 495.
T T on Japan Rs. 145.
6C D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate dol 3.70 1/2.
Paris Silver spot D 56/4.
London Silver Forward D 56/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 89.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 [illegible]
4 per cent Conversion Loan 98.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58/14.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Short, dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was dap steady with good business passing both for August and September. The following are the closing quotations on the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Cotton Mills:—Ah Advance 2,700, Bombay Cotton 1,280, Bombay Dyeing 1,630, Century [illegible] Central India 5,490, Colaba Land 3,270, Crescent 722½, Currimbhoy 1,380, David [illegible] Fazulbhoy 1,828, Finlay 1,380, Ind Bleaching 267½, Ind Malwa 655, Kastoorchand 2,380, Kohinoor 3,995, Madhavrao Sind 420, New Great 1,112½, Pearls 1,295, Phoenix 1,115, Shapurji 490, Simplex 905, Swan 1,385, Swadeshi 5,640, Tata Mill 2,450.

Railways:—Ah Dholka 10½, Ah Prantij [illegible] Amritsar Patti 94, Cen Prov Ry [illegible]655, Railways:—Ah Dholka 10½, Ah [illegible]91, Dhond Baramate 75, Guzerat Ry 78, Jodhpur Pran 67, Mandhra Bhon 58xd Sabarmati [illegible] xd, Hoshiarpur Sialkote 70xd, Sindh Ltd [illegible]ra Sirsaguni 67xd Sind 82xd, [illegible] Ry 125 xd, Upper [illegible]

Miscellaneous:—Ahd Electric 270, Alcock Burma Pet[illegible]ms 875, B Burma N I 270pr Bt Bundi Co[illegible] 20, B Tramway 980, B Steam 450, Ordy [illegible]ement 46, Ind Cement 465, Katni 16, [illegible]7½, Katni Defd 1,475, New India Ins [illegible]a Iron Ordy 157½, Tata Iron Defd 920, [illegible]ydro 1,090, Tata Oil 343, Scindia Steam [illegible]ata Bank 43.

COLOUR MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 30.

Several merchants have recently received consignments of German as well as American Colours. Mostly they are Aniline and Alizarine Dyes. The demand is very poor and the rates can be reported to be easy, the purchasers are likely to get concession rates. Alizarine is steadily going down; todays quotation for I. P. English quality is between Rs. 1,000 to 1,100 per drum. The German Stuff is quoted at Rs. 300 to 350 per cwt. The tone of the market is weak.

The quotations are:—

Alizarine I. P. Rs. 1,000 to 1,160 per drum.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Ger Rs. 300 to 350 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 3-12-0 to 4-7-0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 to 16 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 6 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 9 per lb.
Melechite Green Rs. 10 to 11 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 12 to 13 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 5 per lb.
Metanil Yellow Rs. 6 to 8 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/-4-0 to 2-4-0 per lb.

PETROL PETROL PETROL
A Boon to Motorists.
Prompt Supply of Petrol
Apply Sharp to
THE
Imperial Motor Transport
AND
THE GENERAL TRADING Co.
KHARI BOVRI, DELHI.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 29th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		...
,, ,, Imports		...
Mid. Americans Spot		27.28
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		50.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	32.19
	Jan.	30.18
	Mar.	29.87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	31.18
	Jan.	29.87

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29th.

Months	To-day's price
July	24.03
Aug.	23.80
Sept.	23.13
Oct.	22.56
Nov.	22.09
Dec.	21.61
Jan.	21.31
Feb.	21.08
March	20.86
April.	20.61
May	20.38
June	20.16

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 29th.

M.G. Bengal Good	9.75
,, ,, Fully Good	10.50
,, ,, Fine	11.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	15.75
,, ,, Fully Good	16.75
,, ,, Fine	17.35
,, Broach Good M.G.	19.60
,, ,, ,, ,,	20.10
,, ,, ,, ,,	20.60
,, Scinde Good	9.57
,, ,, Fully Good	10.32
,, ,, Fine	10.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 31st.

Futures at New York Oct.	31.27
,, ,, ,, Jan.	29.90
,, ,, ,, Mar.	28.99

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

July. 31.

The Mar[illegible]wadi bazaar opened as Rs. 418 for Fully Good Broach July/August Fluctuations occurred during the sessions the highest and lowest prices being Rs. 418 and Rs. 414½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 414½. The market opened at Rs. 415 At Colaba the [illegible]16 and declined to Rs. 413½, advanced to Rs. [illegible]15½, and closed at Rs. [illegible] the enquiry is very For ready cotton moderate.

QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	July-Aug... 418
Fully Good Bengal	December... 188
Fine Oomras	September... 243½
Good Southerns	July-Aug... 329
,, ,,	September... 423

DAILY COTTON RE[illegible]ORT.

Bombay's 31s

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan—Feb.	Mar.—April	
21.31	20.84	
—24	—80	
May—June—July	August.	
24.00		
—42		
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec		
22.56		
—45		

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	30.30—30
Mar.	29.38—42
Oct.	23.29—23
Dec.	21.00—26

Whidhs in Marwadi Bazar—July 416.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close

Bengal	Open	192
Do.	Close	
Oomra	Open	246
Do.	Close	

Our opinion. The ready market has again become dull and without enquiry. Market goes on declining day by day. Business very small. Money market very strong. New York and Liverpool markets decline and so we think no improvement in the prices.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31st.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/16[illegible]
Bank Demand	1/10 7/16
[illegible] Drawn on/s	1/1[illegible]
[illegible] Demand	413
[illegible] Dollars	286
[illegible] ,,	2[illegible]
[illegible]	218[illegible]
[illegible]	146
[illegible]	126
Shanghai	

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July. 31st 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Twists	No. 10	1 0 0
Silk mix	No. 20	0 15 0
Cards Wefts	No. 20	1 2 0
Cards	No. [illegible]	0 12 3
Cards	No. [illegible]	1 3 0
Cards	No. [illegible]	1 6 0
Cards	No. [illegible]	1 9 0
Cards	No. [illegible]	2 0 0

Reduced Rates Continued

SHORT TIME MORE

By Request of Our Customers.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED.

Besides Prices mentioned in our List of 19th inst. in this Paper, We offer following items at undermentioned prices;—

	Per each. Rs. as. p.
Colgate's [illegible]ental Cream large	0 8 0
,, ,, small	0 4 0
Kolynos Tooth Paste	0 10 0
Pear's Soap [illegible]ooth Paste	0 8 0
Cuticurra Soap Tabts in Box	1 2 6
Mill Bay Soap ,, ,,	1 9 0
Vinolia White Cakes in Box	1 14 0
Lavender Soap Rose Soap 3 Tabts. in Box	0 15 0
Velvet Soap 3 Tabts in Box	0 15 0
Wright's Coal Tar Soap 3 Tabts. in Box	0 12 0
Hazelene Snow	0 12 0
Erasmic's Savon Soap Assorted 3 Tabts. in Box	0 8 0
Rodo Perfume Box	1 0 0
Yardley's Shaving Stick in Glass Tube	0 12 0
Vaselene Pomade	0 10 0
,, ,, small	0 3 0
Atkinson's Hair T[illegible] large	0 6 0
Atkinson's Vegetable Hair Oil Assorted	2 4 0
Pear's Shaving Stick	1 2 0
Cobra Polish Black or Brown in Bottles	0 9 0
Gosnell's Soaps Cherry Blossom 3 Tabts. in Box	0 8 0
Roger and Gallet's Perfumes Fleur de Amour	1 12 0
Roger and Gallet's Perfumes Sovenir dela Cour	12 8 0
Roger and Gallet's Soap Sovenir 3 Tabts. in Box	14 0 0
Roger and Gallet's Powder Anthia, Violette de Parme Assorted	14 0 0
Roger and Gallet's Brillientine Assorted	1 4 0
Houbigant's Brillientine White Metal Assorted	2 14 0
Houbigant's Brillientne Gold Guilt Cap Assorted	2 4 0
Cobra Polish Medium Black or Brown in tins	3 0 0
Yardley's Brillientine [illegible]or	0 4 0
Bristow's Cocoanut Hair [illegible]crete	0 14 0
Colgate's Taleum Powder [illegible]il	0 15 0
Vinolia Pomade in White [illegible]Assorted	0 8 0
Pear's Balls No. 1. Small [illegible]ars	1 4 0
,, ,, No. 2 mediun	0 12 0
,, ,, No. 3 Large	1 2 0
Colgate's Turkish Bath Soap in Box 1 doz.	1 12 0
Atkinson's Hair Lotion Cal[illegible]	2 8 0
Poppy, mousedeul lar[illegible]ornian	
Atkinson's Hair Pandora [illegible] size	3 12 0
Oatine Cream small	2 14 0
,, ,, large	0 9 0
Edward's Harelene small	1 2 0
,, ,, medium	0 12 0
,, ,, large	1 4 0
Koko for the Hair small	2 10 0
,, ,, medium	1 4 0
,, ,, large	2 10 0
Vinolia Cold Cream Soap 3 Tabts. in Box	0 15 0
Vinolia Baby Soap 3 Tabts. in Box	0 15 0
Vinolia Premier Soap 3 Tabts. in Box	0 12 0
Vinolia Soap Assorted 3 Tabts. in Box	0 11 0

Prices of other items in our list of 19th instant remain the same. Many of the items we have sold out. Please hurry up to purchase your requirements at these wonderful Low Rates, otherwise our stock will soon be exhausted. We guarantee all our Goods Supplied newly Arrived.

THE
Indo-Foreign [illegible]fumery
& General Stores,
The Bhatia High School Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

We have nearly 35 years' experience in the line. We undertake to auction for you houses, furniture, crockery, jewellery, etc. We also do mortgage and other commission work.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALLA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc etc. As 6 each,

Sold everywhere in India and also by
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. II

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocels, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb. bottle Rs. 36.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—

I think you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 3.

G. BROTHERS (B)
85, Bechoo Chatarjee's Street, Calcutta.

ICY-HOT

Invaluable for House-keepers Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:
EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET FORT BOMBAY

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The [illegible]t Medical Journal on common the propylactic measures advo[illegible] Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Ministry emphasises on three "[illegible]fly attention to the Vellet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward declared on cure. Write with 1 anna stamp to—

KAMRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,
20, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA, B.

TRANSPORT
MADE EASY
since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.
WICHITA
has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.
The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bombay Presidency. (excluding [illegible])
233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TELE. 2859.

IS THIS PEACE
BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

LAMP

Our Specialities.

STORM PUNKAH PROOF LAMPS,
ELECTRIC LAMPS AND FITTINGS
HEATING STOVES
CROCKERY AND CUTLERY,
GLASS AND ELECTROPLATE WARE

Just Arrived.

CANE TIFFIN AND LUNCH BASKETS
A BOON TO MOTORISTS FOR NEAR PICKNICKS.

S. Bannister & Co., Ltd.,
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
50, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Notice:—
Stock clearing sale.
Pathephone machines,
Records double Discs Re. 1/- each
Apply at above.

Opinions of the Day

A Wrong Remedy.

The "Leader".—The Indian unrest is a part of the world unrest, and with the improvement of the situation elsewhere it will also improve here Undue or premature interference with the expression of thought or feeling is strongly to be deprecated. The duty of thoughtful Englishmen as well as of Indians at the present juncture is to do their best to restrain the fiery members of their own community without regard for praise or popularity. They may not succeed in making reason prevail to as great an extent as may be desired, but there is no doubt that such an effort will have a salutary effect. Let Anglo-Indian papers not talk of repression, their note should be one of reconciliation. It is no use blowing hot and cold in the same breath as the "Pioneer" does. There has been foolish talk, much idealistic talk, but has the hair of a single man been hurt, or has there been any withdrawal of support from Government on the part of those whose support really matters? Then why should coercion be resorted to as certain Anglo Indian papers are ceaselessly urging. We profoundly disagree with Mr. Gandhi's movement, and we believe that we have criticized it more than any other Indian paper. But we hold that the best way to counteract the effects of his doctrine is by wise propaganda in which the reason and common sense of the people should be appealed to. Repression will be a wrong remedy.

The Right Cure.

The "Independent".—"Any number of Sri Ram Suds could have been," says the "Leader" "to take the place of Col. Bosworth-Smith and Col. O'Brien." But they are what Mazzini described as fruits of foreign domination. And that is why we are out to put down that domination once and for ever.—Will the Moderates also operate with the non-co-operationists, surely they too want to rid the country of the nightmare of alien despotism and see Indians as free and happy as the Englishman is in England. A free India is the best bulwark of the British Empire. A discontented India will be a dangerous volcano in the heart of the Empire.

The cat is out of the Bag!

The "New Times".—Mr. Montagu rejected Colonel Wedgswood's amendment to allow persons sentenced to more than six months imprisonment for a criminal offence to stand for the Legislative Assemblies. But Criminal offences are bureaucracy—manufactured! In reply to the Colonel Mr. Montagu has let the cat out of the bag by declaring that the new "Parliaments" (save the mark) should contain "all the best in India." In other words the "infernal extremist" must be kept out. The Council Chambers must be filled by "respectable" nominees of the bureaucracy, who would faithfully echo their "masters' voice". Mr. Montagu has, in a moment of candour, given out the secret of his policy which is the old Morleyan one of "Rally the Moderates" and "no quarter to the Nationalists."

Will He Forego His Pension?

The "Tribune".—Is Sir Michael O'Dwyer still in the service of the Crown? If not, what is meant by his declaration in his latest letter in the hospitable columns of the "Morning Post" that he has applied for leave to resign from the service at an early date? It is not resignation, however, but something else that is demanded by self-respect, if the ex-Lieutenant Governor has much of that commodity still left. What he ought to do is to forego his pension on the ground that it can only come from the revenues of a country which is not only not willing to pay him a farthing, but which bitterly regrets having paid him what it has. Will he have the good sense to take this course?

Lord Sinha's Imbecility.

The "Searchlight".—His Lordship has failed his people on an occasion when he should have sooner flung his official denouncement than allowed restraint to prevent him from giving adequate expression to the [illegible] of his countrymen and denouncing the culprits who by their methods and actions have torn the mask of organised hypocrisy which had so far lulled into a false sense of security even the Nationalists—not to speak of the pseudo. Nationalists—who believe in the destiny of their people. And this feature of the Lord's debate, to our mind, is more disgusting and disappointing than the cumulative perversity of the dwellers in that lordly cave of adullam—this un-Indian imbecility of an Indian.

Mr. Bannerjea to the Rescue!

The "I. D. News".—Mr. Surendranath Banerjea appears in an altogether new "role" to-day before the Indian public. He has issued a manifesto condemning the writings in the Anglo-Indian press or, to be precise, of a certain section of it, on the Dyer case and defending Mr. Montagu. What led him to assume this "role" no body can say. It is self-styled and undignified And in his fulsome adulation of "one of the greatest Secretaries of State and one of the truet benefactors of the people of India," he simply covers himself with ridicule. That he is fast getting to be the Grand Old Man of India everybody will readily concede. But nobody will acknowledge his latest claim to be the unquestioned law-giver of political India. The majority of his countrymen own him not. He need not have taken up the cudgels on Mr. Montagu's behalf. If his idea was to burn the incense of flattery at the Zionist altar, he might have done so without any camouflage.

A Blessing of Reforms

The "A. B. Patrika".—The Reforms, though pronounced to be inadequate and disappointing by our countrymen, have brought and promise to bring many blessings in their train. Blessing No. 1 is the substantial increment of the pay, allowances etc., of the members of the heaven born service, we mean, the so called Indian services. What a terrible addition has it been to the mill-stone of a foreign service round the neck of India will appear from the following statement of Mr. Montagu in reply to the question of Mr. Lunn in the House of Commons regarding the recent increases of pay:—

Indian Civil Service £360,000, Indian Police Service £130,000, Indian Educational Service £100,000, British officers of the Indian army and of British troops in India £1,700,000, Indian Medical Service £250,000, Total £2,540,000.

In other words, over 25 crores of rupees have been added in the shape of salaries to this most pampered service in the world in the poorest country. Before the advent of the Reforms our countrymen had been agitating for the reduction of the cost of administration, particularly of the Imperial services. But their mouths are now shut. Because, have they not got the Reforms *laddu*? The majority of the civil service men were up in arms against the Reforms. They considered it derogatory to serve under Indian ministers and threatened to resign in a body. What could the benevolent Government do but to do the *man bhanjan*, to appease their wrath by putting more money into their pockets? So the status and independence of the civil service had to be guaranteed to them and their payments had to be increased before the Reform came into operation.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

MEETING OF PRESS WORKMEN.

Under the auspices of the Press Workers' Union, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha presided. The strikers of the "Times" press and a large number of workers of many other presses were also present.

At the outset Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee said they all knew that many members of the Union working in the "Times" Press were on strike for about a month. Many of the friends and sympathisers of the strikers tried their best for an honourable settlement of the strike but all their attempts failed as the authorities of the "Times" Press would not yield to any reasonable terms. However, on that day he had interview with many press owners and he understood that if the "Times" refused to consider the demands of the strikers, they would be taken up by other presses in Bombay. He also said that if they were employed on less salary elsewhere, than what they were getting in the "Times" Press, the Press Workers' Union would strive to make up that difference. He did not think the authorities would get any workers at the time of their need if they did not do justice in the case of the present strikers.

"RIGHT TO STRIKE."

Speaking on the "Right to Strike" Mr. Tairsee said the press workers worked machines but they themselves were no machines; and like machines they could not work ceaselessly. Like other workers they required leave and rest. So, it was one of their greatest grievances for the redress of which they were justified to strike. Again the workers might suffer from some wrong and they might strike and he said the dismissal of Krishna Mahadev was a wrong act of the "Times" authorities, against which they had a right to protest.

Mr. Mavji Govindji said since the authorities of the "Times" Press circulated a notice saying that after the 29th of July, they would consider the strikers as [illegible] work [illegible] their conscience dictated in face of the notice they received from their employers.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition*)

There was a very large attendance at the Poona race course on Saturday to witness the beginning of the Poona Racing Season which started with the First Extra Meeting. The weather was wretched. It rained soon before the fourth race and kept up till the last. The course was sodden in consequence and the chances of many a candidate were spoilt. It was a day of big fields and big dividends in most races. Many new jockeys were seen in the saddle and two or three of them won in excellent style—Cracknell in particular rode with great dash. The Poona race course is completely transformed the improvements that have been effected have been well planned and well studied giving greater comfort to the large number of patrons of the turf. The paddock has been considerably enlarged and three stands have been built around it two of which to accommodate, the members and ladies with badges and the other to accommodate ladies. This is a welcome improvement as it was very inconvenient in the past for all concerned to view the horses properly. A fine weighing room has been built; a new press room; a pay out department for members has also been built near the paddock. The totalizators have been arranged in such a way as to afford the least inconvenience to the public. All this bespeaks of Major Huges' activity and intelligent administration.

* * * * *

There were eight events on the card. The first three were the divisions of the Allepo Plate. All these races saw large fields out by reason that there are so many riders in Poona at present. The first race caused a great sensation when a rank outsider in Nasaralla trained by Peter Jackson won and paid a dividend of 140 to 1. In the first race Towfick, Andolis Karam and Arvil were favourites. The second race also paid a decent dividend. Chrysan Hemum who won was quite neglected. Public fancy centred on Grey Stone, America and White Rose. White Rose was never in the picture. In the last division the public received a consolation when the favourite Waterloo won easily & never gave his supporters any anxiety.

* * * * *

Diamond declined in the C. B. Trial Plate, a field of six started in which Maiden Palm was considered the certainty of the day. Steel Blue, however, received good support. He certainly ran well.

* * * * *

The Stockton Plate saw a formidable field of 27 Walers out. The public was quite at sea to select their fancies in such a crowd. Lady Myra received considerable attention so did Renette, Glass Rock and Gentle Saxon. This race was won by Checkmate who for two seasons had run very disappointingly. His jockey, Mitchell who met with an accident two years ago was seen riding after a long absence and his win yesterday was consequently very popular especially as he rode a fine race.

* * * * *

Tagamor and Vallance shared the honour of public fancy in the Epsom Plate. Vallance, as was expected, won comfortably. Royal Charter ran well.

* * * * *

In the Beginners' Plate, Aleli was considered a certainty and the public went nap on him. Triple Alliance once the finest sprinter we had here, did not allow him to have it his own way. He showed that there is still some old fire left in him yet.

The last race of the day was run in heavy shower and mist and was most uninteresting. Aladdin, the favourite as was also Grey Renard disappointed a large following.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Distance.—5 furlongs. (Div I).

Messrs. Pasu Malsee & D S Irani's NASARELLA, 7-8, Orell 1
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's ABADAN, 8-0, Buckley 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's ANDOLIS, 8-11, Harrison 3
Messrs. Ahmed Hasany and Sattar's ARABISTAN, 9-3, Barnett 4

Did not run:—Quick Work; Austerlitz.

The race:—Andolis was first to get out and immediately established a couple of lengths lead from the field. He was joined in the straight by Abadan and a close finish ensued between the pair but Nasaralla camee from the outside poned them and won easily by a neck, ½ length ½ length.

Favourites:—Towfik and Andolis.

Time: 1min. 12 4/5 secs.

Tote paid First Enclosure:—Win Rs. 1,450 Places Rs. 234/8, 49/8, 16.

Tote paid Second Enclosure:—Win Rs. 332; Places Rs. 67, 32/8, 8/8.

Trainer:—Faraj Bin Sanad.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Distance.—About 5 furlongs (Div II).

Mr. J. K. Irani's CHRYSANTHEMUM, 9-0, Crecknell 1
Mr. Lantin's LAST DAY, 7-12, Ahmed Ali 2
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's AMERICA, 8-2, Townsend 3
Messrs. Noble and Valibhoy Ismail's SPINNER, 8-10, Longhurst 4

Did not run:—Duke of Sparta; Shah.

The race:—From a poor start America was quickest on his strides. He led for a few furlongs where he was joined by Last Day. In the straight Chrysanthemum drew out and came an easy winner by a neck, ½ length, ¾ length.

Favourites:—Grey Stone, America, White Rose.

Time:—1min 12 3/5 secs.

Tote paid First Enclosure:—Win Rs. 232; Places Rs. 67/8, 62, 41.

Tote paid Second Enclosure:—Win Rs. 304/8; Places Rs. 56, 46, 24.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Distance.—5 furlongs (Div III).

The Chief of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 8-3, Lambert 1
Mr. Mark's CENTRY, 8-3, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's CORONATION, 8-4, Harrison, ... 3
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's CRESCENT, 7-12, Japeth 4

Did not run:—Sannayet; Khailan; Clinker.

The race:—From the start Waterloo and Centry fought the issue out to the last. Coronation tried hard to get on terms but could only secure third place. Waterloo won easily by ¾ length, 4 lengths, head.

Favourite:—Waterloo.

Time:—1min 2 secs.

Tote paid First Enclosure:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 20, 42, 73.

Tote paid Second Enclosure:—Win Rs. 2[illegible] Places 10, 7-8, 28.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M N Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 9-12 Brown 1
Mr. Heath's STEEL BLUE, 6-7, Purtoosingh 2
H H the Maharajah of Mysore's CUIDON, 8-2, Morris 3

Did not run:—Discarded.

The race:—It began to rain just before the start. In the heavy field the light weight Steel Blue cut the pace in a decided manner. Maiden Palm challenged in the middle of the straight and after a fine finish won by a neck. 1½ lengths, 3 length.

Favourites:—Maiden Palm and Steel Blue.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 18-8 Places Rs. 13 and 14.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 10-8; Places Rs. 6-8 and 8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. Noble's CHECKMATE, 7-12, Mitchell 1
Mr T M Thaddeus' GENTLE SAXON, 7-6, J J Meekings 2
Raja Sripal Singh and Mr Rajendra Singh's LADY MYRA, 8-10, Trahan 3
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's RENETTE, 8-3, Barnett 4

Did not run:—Dialect and Lucky Queen.

The race:—Lady Myra was first out to be immediately followed by Checkmate and Gentle Saxon. They ran in this order till the straight, where Checkmate assumed command. He came out to win comfortably by half a length, ¾ length, 1 length.

Favourites:—Lady Myra and Glass Rock.
Time:—1 min. 33 4/5 secs.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 314; Places Rs. 78, 63-8 and 21.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 179-8; Places Rs. 28, 21 and 12-8.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Langley, Geddis and Crawford's VALLANCE, 8-5, Barnett 1
Mr M Goculdass' TAGAMOR, 8-5, Herbert 2
Mr D C Cooper's ROYAL CHARTER, 8-5, J R Flynn 3
Mr Geddis' ON LEAVE, 8-5, Northmore 4

Did not run:—Aleli.

The race:—From a level start Tagamor jumped out closely pursued by Vallance. They maintained this order till the members' stand was reached, where Tagamor was done with. Though Herbert used the whip he could make no impression on Vallance who went to win as he liked. One length, ¾ length, ¼ length.

Favourite:—Vallance.

Time:—1 min. 19 4/5 secs.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 29; Places Rs. 18, 14 and 35-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 11, 8 and 17.

Trainer:—F. W. Fletcher.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's TRIPLE ALLIANCE, 8-5, Cracknell 1
Messrs Skelton and Peechey's ALELI, 8-5, Harrison 2
Mr T Harrison's EAGER TO, 8-2, Raymond 3
Mr Humble's BELVEDERE, 7-12, Townsend 4

Did not run:—Vallance, Bunty, Tagamor, St Agnes, Eve, Sylvan Dale, Royal Jewel and Milk Maid.

The race:—As soon as they were let off, Aleli showed in front for a little while when he was joined by Triple Alliance. They ran in a ding-dong fashion till the start where Triple Alliance [illegible] age. In spite beaten by a[illegible]

Favourite [illegible]

Time:—1 m[illegible] 5¼ secs.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 69-8; Places Rs. 19, 16-8 and 52-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. [illegible] Places Rs. 7-8, 6-8 and 21-8.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs M Shaffi and Wahed's TAJ, 8-5, McPherson 1
Mr M Goculdass' GREY RENARD, 7-6, Purtoosingh 2
Mr Noble's DUBLIN, 7-8, Herbert 3
Mr Lantin's BEADMAKER 8-1, J J Meekings 4

Did not run:—Mechanic Tiger and Bluey Lee.

The race:—The start was poor, and the race was run in a smart shower. Grey Renard assumed the lead from the start. He was challenged by Taj in the turn. In the straight Taj went strong to win 1½ lengths ¼ length, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Aladdin.

Time:—1 min. 27 1/5 secs.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 147-8; Places Rs. 29-8, 15-8 and 23.

Trainer:—Sved Mustapha.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

On the first day of the Calcutta monsoon meeting, big fields was the order of the day except in the Jodhpur-Thana Plate which saw only seven starters. Of the seven races carded five were on the terms and two were handicap. Great majority of sportsmen that attended the races thought that they would be able to hit mark often, but unfortunately exactly opposite proved to be the case. The favourite, failed miserably, and the machine returned handsome dividends when Ancient and Modern won, riden by an Indian jockey, Mandalal. A few men that have backed him pocketed Rs. 558 for every Rs. 10. Simple Simon in the Maiden Plate also paid Rs. 232 on each ticket, and Wailly fetched Rs. 141. The last named pony but up a smart performance, covering five furlongs in fraction less than 64 seconds on the heavy course. Mosoomdin, another Indian jockey, won on Wailly Martin, and Kurdish Chief fell in the first race, the former giving Mr. Hempson, a bad fall. Downey Boy played at the gate and got rid of his rider The details:

LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Evers' WAILY 6-3, Mosoomdin 1
Mr. Swan's FLEURIETTE 8-0, Higgins 2
Mr Meerza's HYPTAI 8-0, Smith 3

Also ran:—Careless Girl 8-0, Angled 8-0, Gipsy's Pride 8-0, (car 8-4), Kishore 7-13, I Wonder 7-8, Border Princess 7-8.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 141 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 15, and Rs. 25 for the places.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Fleurette, 7 to 2 on Careless Girl eights on Hypatia. Longer odds for the others.

The race:—Wailly streaked out to the front, followed by Hypatia tnd Fleurette and rest in Indian file. Wailly was never caught and won easily by half a length, 3/4 lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 3 4/5 secs.

JODHPUR-THANA PLATE. Distance 1 miles (over 7 flights).
Mr. Corrie's VULCANELLA 11-12, Hayhoe 1
Mr. Douetil's UGLY GOSLING 11-0 Mr. Marsh 2
Mr. Pettitt's LAVDON 11-12, Bloss 3

Also ran: Leading Girl 11-0, Pommery 11-0 Martin 11-0, (fell) Kurdish Chief (11-5 (fell)

Totalizators paid Rs. 46 for win and Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Martin, 7 to 4 on Ugly Gosling, fives on Vulcanella twenties on the others.

The race:—Off a good start Leading Girl and Ugly Gosling showed way to Martin. The second named went wide at a bend, and at second flight Martin and Kurdish Chief came to grief. Ugly Gosling went to the head of affairs, followed by a Leading Girl and Vulcanella, who gradually closing up past the leader two furlongs from home and sailing on [illegible] won by 6 lengths and the 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. [illegible]

MAIDEN PLATE [illegible]

Mr. Dees' SIMPLE S[illegible]
Mr. Swan's FIFE 8-[illegible]
Messrs. Mullick's N[illegible]

Also ran:—Peace [illegible] Lily 9-3, Colonel Chut[illegible] den Memory 9-3, Lothia[illegible] 8-9, Flying Foe 8-9, H[illegible] Lily 7-13, Moon Flower [illegible]

Totalizators paid Rs. 23[illegible] Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for pl[illegible]

Betting: Evens Fife[illegible] eights on Fictitious L[illegible] Longer prices for the o[illegible]

The race:—Simple S[illegible] away, followed by [illegible] Lothian Lad, [illegible] Zeerut ope[illegible]

[illegible] (over 7 flights.)

Coningham's ANCIENT and MODERN 10-5 Nandlal a 1
Mr. Thomas's POMADE 10-3, Seastream 3
Mr. Ghose's WHIPPOOR WILL 10-3, White 3

Also ran:—Monsieur Nestor 11-9, Lesto 10-3, Henriette 10-3, I see 10-3; Larigot 10-3; Buskin 10-3 (car. 10-4) Bawban 10-3.

Totalizators paid Rs. 598 for win and Rs. 115, Rs. 19 and Rs. 54 for places.

Betting:...Evens on Monsieur Nestor, fives on Pomade, sixes on Buskin sevens on I See Longer prices for the others.

The race:—Ancient and Modern, Pomade and Baw Baw led out from Buskin, the favourite being a long way behind. Two leaders were in the van all through, and after and exciting finish, Nandlal squeezed in his Mount winner. Whippoor Will took up the third place, two furlongs from the home, and though Monsieur Nestor made up a lot of grounds, he was the bad fourth.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 1 1/5secs.

BENGAL PLATE. (Division II). Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Thomas' JACK 9-0, Pullin 1
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL 8-10 Walker 2
Mr. Raikut's BARSEN 8-13, Higgins 3

Also ran:—One Too Many 7-0, (car 7-7), Feathered Life 9-2, Last Post 8-11, Squeers 8-9, The Whip 8-8, Fiasco 8-7, Downey Boy 8-7, Highfield Lady 8-6, Winning Way 8-4 Pick of the Bunch 8-0, Sunny Life 7-2.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 19, and Rs. 22 for the places.

Betting:—Threes on Jack, 7 to 2 on No Ball, fives on Barsen, sixes Downey Boy, One Too Many, and Pick of the Bunch, longer prices for others.

The race:—Sunny Life, Barsen and Jack were to get her in the front. They were immediately followed by Highfield Lady. Jack assumed command from the distance post, and although No Ball challenged him all the way home, he failed by a head, one length between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time:—1 mins. 16 3/5secs.

HAVELOCK PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Ever's LLANSINFRIED 8-7, Owner ... 1
Mr. Galstaun's VERRES 8-7, Walker 2
Mr. Dees' KILREA 8-7, Thompson 3

Also ran:—Passing 8-6, Bedtime 9-3, His Nibs 8-3, Golden Square 8-7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 44 for win and Rs. 22 and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Kilrea, fours on Verres and Llansinfried sixes for Passing. Longer prices for the others.

The race:—Kilrea, Llansinfried and Verres was the order at the start, and they ran up winning post. From here Kilrea began losing the ground. Won by 3/4 lengths, 5 2/5 lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 1 3/5secs.

BENGAL PLATE. (Division I). Distance furlongs.
Mr. Ivan Jones, SOFT NOSE 9-9, Dhobie ... 1
Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S PROSPECT 9-0, Thompson 2
Mr. Evers' GIRTON MISS 8-6, Owner 3

Also ran:—Galley Lair 8-11, Beauvoir 8-10, Behra Dun 8-9, Royal Sign 8-9, Picket 8-7, Warrior Queen 8-6, Kiskis 7-12, Verland Rose 7-12, Jaunt 7-2.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 38 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 for the places.

Betting: Twos on Girton Miss, fours on Soft Nose, Beauvoir and Verland Rose. Longer prices for the others.

The Race:—Bachelor's Prospect, Soft Nose, Girton Miss, and Verland Rose was the order at the start, and, they finished in that order except that Soft Nose displayed Bachelor's Prospect a furlong from home and won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1½ lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

By permission of Major Bagneyman, O.B.E., commanding Att. Sec. and Allied Rest Camp, Colaba, boxing contests, under the patronage of Major-General W. B. James C.B. C.I.E., M.V.O. were held on Saturday night at the attached section cinema, Colaba. There were on the card in all 11 contests to go through, 5 Bantam weight, 2 Grand Welter weight, and the rest being all heavy-weight—all contests being of 6 rounds of 2 minutes duration. None of the Bantam contests reached the final stage of the fight, either of the opponents invariably giving in before the completion of the 3rd round.

The only fight that lasted up to the 6th

CRICKET AT POONA.

HINDU GYMKHANA BEAT POONA GYMKHANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 30.

This annual two-days' fixture was played on the former's ground on Thursday and Friday. The Gymkhana who batted first, were all out before lunch for the small total of 81. The visitors' batting remained for the whole day, and stumps were drawn with the score at 265 for 7 Resuming on Friday the visitors carried their score to 288. The Gymkhana then went in for their second innings, but could only put together 127. The Hindu Gymkhana thus won by an innings and 80 runs. The scores:—

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Pardashi, b Higgins	32
Navala, b Higgins	8
Deodhar, b Robertson	30
Bhate, c Robertson, b Gave	12
Jadhava, run out	72
Sathe, c Wall, b Robertson	57
Joshi, c Rait-Kerr, b Tillard	16
Bhuseri, c and b Robertson	31
Godbole, b Higgins	1
Bhopatkar, not out	7
Chipalanki, c Rait-Kerr, b Robertson	0
Extras	21
Total	288

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	W.	M.	R.
Higgins	30	3	10	61
Robertson	12	0	3	57
Robertson	20	4	1	40
Cave	4	1	0	8
Tillard	9	1	0	43

POONA GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

Capt Brett, c Pardeshi, b Joshi	11
Capt Rait-Kerr, c Navala, b Joshi	9
Cave, c Pardeshi, b Joshi	35
Wooidridge, run out	2
Lieut-Col Dibban, b Joshi	0
Major Tillard, c Navala b Joshi	0
Capt Wall, b Pardeshi	1
Capt Robertson, b Pardeshi	0
Clanson, c Devdhar, b Joshi	16
Capt Tagrani, st Navala, b Joshi	5
Higgins, not out	4
Extra	0
Total	81

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	19	38	5	7
Phopotkar	13	24	2	0
Pardeshi	3	3	1	2
Chipalankar	5	16	1	0

POONA GYMKHANA.
Second Innings.

Capt Brett, b Pardeshi	5
Cave, b Chipalankar	44
Major Tillard, b Pardeshi	4
Clanson, c Sathe, b Deodhar	27
Capt Robertson, b Joshi	2
Capt Rait-Kerr, b Joshi	0
Capt Wall, c Navala, b Deodhar	1
Lieut-Col Dibben, b Bhusari	5
Wooidridge (absent).	
Capt Fagrani, c Chipalankar, b Bhusari	17
Higgen, not out	10
Extras	13
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R.	M.	W
Bhopetkar	7	24	0	0
Pardeshi	10	28	4	2
Chipalankar	6	17	1	1
Sathe	4	9	1	0
Joshi	3	3	1	2
Deodhar	6	20	0	2

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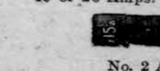
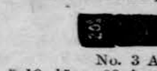


No. 2 AG, ¼x1¼ inch
15, 20 or 25 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-6

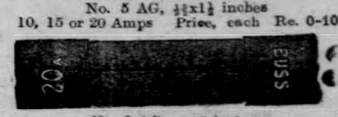


No. 3 AG, ¼x1½ inches
10, 15 or 20 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-7

No. 4 AG, ⅜x1½ inches
10, 15 or 20 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-9

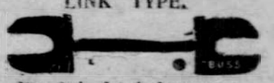
Glass Tube

No. 5 AG, ½x1½ inches
10, 15 or 20 Amps Price, each Re. 0-10



No. 6 AG, ⅝x2 inches
15, 20 or 30 Amps. Price, each Re. 0-14

LINK TYPE.



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25 Amps. for Buick Re. 1 each.

IN ORDERING SPECIFY AMPERAGE REQUIRED.
EACH SIZE PACKED IN LOTS OF 10.

AUTO FUSE CABINET
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Contains 200 Fuses, eleven sizes, properly proportioned to average demand. Almost any car can be equipped from this assortment. Complete list of cars showing proper Fuse to use is supplied. Contains

10—1 AG, 10 amp.	10—4 AG, 30 amp
60—1 AG, 20 „	10—5 AG, 10 „
20—3 AG, 10 „	10—5 AG, 20 „
50—3 AG, 20 „	10—5 AG, 30 „
10—4 AG, 10 „	10—6 AG, 20 „

Every dealer should have one of these cases. 244 out of 266 types of cars can be equipped from this assortment.

Price, each box Rs. 47-8.

The Advance Motor Co.
"*The House for Accessories.*"
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, BOMBAY.
Teleg:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

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THE ONLY BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Brings fire under control instantaneously Extinguishes burning Petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflamables.

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DIRECTIONS
PULL DOWN FROM HOOK AND THROW THE CONTENTS WHERE FIRE IS INTO THE FLAMES
NEVER SPRINKLE
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EFFECTIVE
CHEAP
EASY TO WORM
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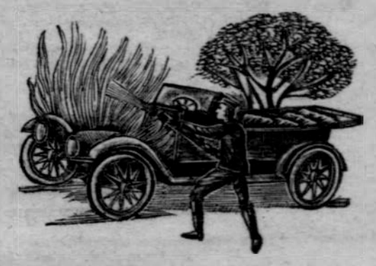
and



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K. H. KABBUR & Co.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SLUGGISH, CONGESTED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

PHYSICIAN ADVISES USE OF ALKALINE SALTRATES, AND TELLS WHY ORDINARY SALINES FAIL.

Contrary to common belief such drastic purgatives as Epsom, Rochelle, or other "morning salts" and powders as generally used have practically no effect upon the liver. They produce a strong aperient action by passing straight through to the lower bowel almos immediately and flushing out the important intestinal juices, thus storing up future trouble, as anyone knows who has tried them. When the saline water is not absorbed or assimilated by the stomach or intestines at all, it of course cannot reach the liver, and this accounts for so many of my patients saying ordinary salts proved worthless for their liver disorders. I do not advise the "pill habit" as a last resort, for, if a few small pills are powerful enough to affect the entire contents of the intestines, they must be strong enough to produce an exceedingly harmful reaction.

My invariable advice to chronic constipation sufferers is to drink two or three times during the day (not before breakfast) a tumbler of water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of any strongly "alkaline" saltrates. The refined Alkia Saltrates will prove an excellent compound for the purpose. Any chemist can supply a few ounces of this at small cost, or easily get it for you, and it will clear out a clogged liver or regulate the bile flow more quickly than anything know of, this being on account of the extreme rapidity with which it is absorbed. This water is pleasant to drink, has no salty taste, and you cannot drink too much of it. I have never noticed any but excellent after-effects, and results have always proved permanent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS;

TO-DAY.

Mandvi Ward By-election: (Poll to be taken from 9-40 a.m. to 6-40 p.m. in booths opposite the Municipal Office.)

The mail steamer Narkunda with the outward mails of July 15, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 3.

Three-monthly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay.

	Arr H.M	De
Punjab Mail..	17.00	12
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	2
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	1
Madras Mail..	8.40	
Poona Mail	11.30	
Poona Express	19.40	
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of ar... departures of the principal mail ... trains at and from Colaba station ... effect from Thursday, the 1st ... standard time is given in all cases.

	Arr. H.M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10
Kathiawar Express..	7.50
East Passenger	21.30

*The Up Gujarat Mail will con... stop at Grant Road, but the Down Mail will not stop there.

MANTUGA ASSOCIATION LIBERA...

The Matunga Association Free L... and Reading Room was visited by 24... dents during the month of July, 1920.

The Library was closed on Sunday ... will be closed on Monday for Khilafa... tal and death of Lok. Tilak respective...

ARYAN EXCELSIER LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting in memory of ... manya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will b... under the auspices of the League on ... day, the 2nd instant at 6-30 p.m. at ... Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya, Girgaon.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the follo... few lines in your paper?

We have suffered to-day a very heavy ... in the death of Lok. Tilak. Mr. Tilak ... much identified himself with the political ... ing of our country that his removal f... this world is not so much a personal los... a national calamity. The nation is alre... groaning under tremendous sufferings and ... the best and the greatest among us be t... unfortunately snatched away by the cr... hand of death it is indeed too great a ... nalty for us to endure patiently. Let ... however, console ourselves with the thou... that everything rests in the hands of G... and we have only to pray to Him to gr... us strength to bear the loss and also to ... spire us with the same spirit of Independe... and self-sacrifice that so eminently cha... terised the career of our leader.—Yours, ...

G. Y. CHITNI...

Aug. 1.

NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with regret I have read t... Manifesto issued over the signatures of Si... Narayen Chandavarkar and others ... he non-co-operation movement la... Mahatma Gandhi.

In spite of the explanation ... he country by the Mahatmaji ... bsence of some oth... osal by any of th... hich can be more ... humi... on susta... Chelms... O'D... and the ... tion is the on... to adopt.

Will the sign... wholesale the ... before the cou... scheme by w... righted?—Your...

A TR...

ASSAULT O...

The "C. and ... lowing particu... rage. When nig... Rawalpindi for ... reached Ghagan, ... midnight on the ... tion of the guar... crying out from ... On going up, he ... Anglo-Indian ... assistance and on ... her with her feet ... just struggled and ... had also been tied.

On enquiring, sh... man had entered h... previous station. Sh... her sleep and saw t... who at once went for... the throat. He hit he... which he threatened ... he assaulted her and ... and hands togethe... helpless state, he jum... as the train appro... was unable to rea... cord or open the wind... the man was with er... ported to the polic... immediately made whic... arrest of a man who is ... the culprit.

GRANT ROAD ACQUISITION.

CI...ENS' PROTEST.

To the E... of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is ... y that your paper which ... is rightly r... as the "Champion of the ... Poor and t... ressed"—at least in West... ern India if ... in the whole of India—... should not t... lead in the matter of ... voicing one ... greatest grievances of the ... present day o... reds of poor residents of ... Bombay. I... f course, to the recent ... an... in the Bombay Govern... m... acquisition of 63 plots ... o... r a number of roads ... a... rdeo, for the erection ... L... s the "Grant Road ... Station." What a ... these days, when our ... alising more and ... e imperative neces... help in these dis... e Rent Acts!

...

...

...

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ecommended :—
Anæmia, General Debi- over-work, Neuras- epsia. It is a delight- verage for healthy in- ing Children, Nursing ople and brain workers. COFFEE VIROCACAO ant, but a nutrient. It l and healthy stimulant a highly valuable of invigoration without such as flushed face, ence or depressed heart. t or stores cannot supply
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 2, 1920.

THE LOKMANYA.

"Home Rule is my birthright and I will have it."

"In spite of the verdict of the Jury I maintain that I am innocent. There are higher powers that rule the destiny of things, and it may be the will of Providence that the cause which I represent may prosper more by my suffering than by my remaining free."

B. G. Tilak.

Mr. Tilak is dead. The tragedy of the event is too deep for words as well as tears. The loss which this Presidency in particular and the country generally have suffered by his unexpected death is so immense that one cannot help feeling the utter inadequacy of conventional phrases to express it fully. In fact it is impossible to-day to measure the magnitude and fulness of the loss. The time, indeed, is not yet. The sorrow is too fresh, the shock to our public life too sudden to enable any one to envisage in proper and complete perspective the aspirations, the achievements and even the failures which made up the life-work of great patriot whose death we mourn to-day. The realisation of all that he did, all that he suffered, for his country will come to us, in increasingly just measure, in the years to come when in carrying on the work to which he gave a life's devotion, we miss his guiding presence, and all that it meant to us—the steadfastness of purpose, the inflexible will, the practical sense and, above all, the cheerful and unostentatious readiness, when necessary, to accept sacrifice and suffering in the pursuit of the country's good—which distinguished him. For the moment the overpowering emotion is one of poignant grief. The mind refuses to believe that he is no more with us, whom most of us learned to recognise as a giant among his fellows; for, since the death of Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale he bore on his shoulders the burden of a responsibility which no one, we feel, can now bear with the confidence of a great man who is worthy of great things. The responsibility is the responsibility of guiding the policy of the Congress, the free parliament of the people, and the cause for which the Congress stands. We must now do without him. . . .

He was the embodiment of the determination of the people to be self-governing and self-respecting and his life-work symbolised the struggles of the country to realise its will. And in his death each one of his countrymen feels the loss of some part of himself. No one who witnessed the scenes that were enacted in Bombay yesterday—the touching tribute of thousands of men and women of all sorts and conditions to the last remains of the departed "Lokmanya," a tribute unparalleled, at least in the history of modern India—could have failed to realise the hold which he had on his countrymen. What was the secret of this hold? His personality. And what the secret of his personality? It was the *will* to persist along a direct and single-minded course—the will to go forward, with life in one hand and reputation in the other, and both hands wide open—this was the secret that gave the personality of Bal Gangadhar Tilak its miraculous power. He had many other gifts of intellect and character. As a lawyer he might have won wealth and distinction for himself. As a scholar he won for himself world-wide renown. But law he discarded and to learning he devoted the few hours that he could snatch from a life of ceaseless political activity—and the years of compulsory retirement in prison to which the bureaucracy, tenacious of its powers and fearful of the coming doom, always sought to send, and twice succeeded in sending, him. His life-purpose was altogether different. It was to see his country come into her lost heritage. To this end he endeavoured with courage, devotion and loyalty that knows no cost. To be great, said Emerson, was to be misunderstood. Mr. Tilak was a much misunderstood man as he was, perhaps, the most abused man in our day. Perhaps, for part of the misunderstanding he himself was responsible and not a little of it was due to the fact that he was, in the fullest sense of the word, a born leader of the people of Maharasthra and shared some of their distinctive failings as well as all their characteristic virtues. His attitude towards social reform is also largely explained by the same fact. But it was principally determined by a conviction that the paramount need of India was political emancipation. Perhaps he succumbed to the constant temptation of a popular leader to give the people what they want. But in criticising his attitude it is well to remember that his sometime reactionary views on social reform and actual opposition to some measures of necessary social legislation were determined not by an intellectual conviction of their wrong but by a perception of their inexpediency and of the consequent reaction on the work of political emancipation. That India should be self-governing and that the people should regain their lost heritage of a self-respecting and independent life—without any avoidable delay—was the guiding motive of his life-work. A man, according to Ibsen, is no man all until he knows what he stands for and until he has decided the course of pursuit of his object, cannot be swept aside. Mr. Tilak knew what he stood for. He wanted India to be free—and to be free in his own life-time. For he realised that [illegible] is like a perpetual [illegible] is useless to others. [illegible] factions consequent on a premature association of it with the social reform movement. It is futile to discuss whether Mr. Tilak was right or wrong. In the first place it must be acknowledged that he never put himself forward as a social reformer and, secondly, it is idle to ignore the conditions of things as they exist in India. He was the pioneer of Indian political liberty. Nothing else mattered to him.

His main title to the gratitude of his countrymen—and of generations yet unborn—consisted in this that, by his work and by his suffering, he made them realize that for a subject nation there is nothing else to do but to struggle to be free, that political freedom not being an end itself need not be achieved by *gradual* processes, but must be secured now and at once. For, he realised as few of his countrymen did, that political liberty is the key that unlocks the gates of all progress—social, cultural, and material. And realising this he set himself to the task of creating in his countrymen the will to be free and the will to put forth efforts and sacrifices to win freedom. Few struggled so courageously and so unceasingly for that freedom for his country as he; and no one suffered as he did. And now when the views for the acceptance of which he endured obliquy and suffering have become the commonplaces of the political creed of his countrymen, and the goal, if not attained, is in sight,—he is gone.. And he is taken away from us when we needed him most and his keen practical sense to guide us at the most critical moment of our country's history. He is gone! But if we are true to his memory let us not lose heart, for he would not have had it so. He did not want to die. For he wanted to live in order to be up and doing. He has not lived in vain. Let us, in gratitude for the gift of that life, hold fast to its lesson. What is that lesson? Action, action, action. And, again, sacrifice, sacrifice, sacrifice for the Motherland. Let us follow his example—and work, and sacrifice, until we attain the goal. How soon we do so depends entirely on us. The responsibility that he alone bore was so immense, that those who are left to carry on the great work, must redouble their efforts, and be ready to accept increasing sacrifices and, above all, must not flag in vigilance lest the cause be betrayed, ever so little. . . . . No. He is not dead. For, who that has seen the thousands who flocked yesterday to pay their last homage to his remains will say that his spirit is not living?

WORDS OR DEEDS?

Speaking at the New Poona College, built up from a very small beginning, and now one of the foremost private colleges in the Bombay Presidency, Sir George Lloyd discussed whether liberal or technical education should be the ideal. One school holds that learning must be acquired for learning's sake and that it should have nothing to do with the problem of bread. The other lays stress on equipment for the struggle for life and deprecates the value of general education. Sir George Lloyd steered midway but he showed distinct leanings towards industrial and technical education, as befits the practical man that he is. He argued that India had to face economic competition of the great industrial countries of the world and that the generation now growing up must be equipped for the struggle. With his eminently sensible contention that the best technical education obtainable in foreign countires should be available in India, there [illegible] dispute. With [illegible] ers times [illegible] to [illegible] The structure [illegible] ed [illegible] dal [illegible] destruc [illegible] has a num [illegible] want so [illegible] obvs not [illegible] nior en pro [illegible] few [illegible] men tion. [illegible] side ide [illegible] crippa and [illegible] other natio [illegible] own urgen [illegible] so becaus [illegible] system of India has been like wax in the hands of Governme [illegible] whatever impress it bears is the [illegible] of the action of Government. If [illegible] tion in India has been more o [illegible] mainly liberal, it is because new a [illegible] are not open to Indian [illegible] Certain lines are overcrowded [illegible] there are really very few profe [illegible] open to Indian students. The [illegible] noticed by Sir George have been a [illegible] recognized by the public and they [illegible] anxious to remove them. What are [illegible] ernment going to do to [illegible] them? Sir George never [illegible] an opportunity of laying an em [illegible] on the need of industrial and tec [illegible] education, but has he cared to c [illegible] what facilities have been provide [illegible] Bombay Government in these d [illegible] We are nearing the second yea [illegible] term. What has been done for i [illegible] and technical education? S [illegible] seems to labour under the i [illegible] that Indians are unwilling to [illegible] industrial pursuits and that th [illegible] are many lines open, they [illegible] learned professions. The r [illegible] that other avenues are clos [illegible] Indian youths are driven pe [illegible] particular line. No propag [illegible] ed to convince Indians of [illegible] equipping themselves for i [illegible] petition. The only thin [illegible] the provision of due [illegible] time Sir George propose [illegible] question, we hope [illegible] in a position to [illegible] practical steps he [illegible] furtherance of technica [illegible] a burning enthusiast [illegible] industrial and techni [illegible] scarcely hope to satis [illegible] lic by mere sermons [illegible] is required and expe [illegible] we trust, will not [illegible] the challenge.

Notes of

The Prince's Visit.

Even those in [illegible] the feelings of th [illegible] deeply lacerated [illegible] their open condo [illegible] ters and by th [illegible] should in no wa [illegible] the warmth o [illegible] Prince of Wal [illegible] comes to this [illegible] the announcement that ther is every likelihood of the Prince's visit being postponed for a time. It may be the decisn to pos pone the visit is prompted by re ns of health alone, as undoubtedly the str of the prolonged tours through Canad nited States and Australia, accompanied, was bound to be, wi h tiresome ceremo must prove too great even for such an a nd enthusiastic youth as his Royal ess. The respite will give an added ze e Prince's natural desire to meet the of this great country. But, as w said, the postponement is likely to p ubly providential. Apart from all l iments of Indians, which nothing wi the idea of asking the people of t time when they are, as it w ing over grave wrongs u cipate in joyful demonst the Prince, does a great ings of both the hosts Council of the All-Ind has adequately expres India in the resolutio

This Council, w extending a w the Pri

in England 700 sweated women workers, "their earnings were fifteen shillings per week on part time employment; poisonous preparations were used in the making up of feathers." But the correspondent who writes this in "The Outlook", has not gone a little further and depicted the terrible horrors perpetrated in destroying bird-life. It is a well-known fact that the feathers of certain birds are more lustrous if plucked before the birds are killed and cases have been noted, where thousands of them are left to bleed to death at the hands of the commercial criminal. And all this cruelty, all this atrocious inhumanity because an artificial need has been created for thoughtless women who consider it the height of personal adornment to display an osprey or flaunt a feather. The result of this massacre is the rapid approach to extinction of the bird-life of most countries which permit the plumage trade—a trade carried on in the interests of a few unscrupulous commercialists—a trade carried on with sweated labour. The United States and the Colonies have passed bills prohibiting it. England is on the eve of passing similar legislation. We see no reason why India—the land which breeds more real and pseudo-humanitarians than any other country in the world—should fall behind on a point which is her own peculiar domain. Mr. Rothschild has stated that egrets are farmed in India; and it is now learnt that rapid growth is contemplated in the industry of collecting and selling the plumage of domesticated birds. Efforts should be made immediately to put an end to the trade. Why not a Plumage Bill for India?

Pleaders' Examination.

The Bombay High Court will see [illegible] grant the concessions asked for [illegible] pleaders, concerning the High [illegible] ers' Examination. The examina- [illegible] ted as it is, demanding the high [illegible] of 60 marks for success, results [illegible] in wholesale slaughter, a conse- [illegible] e do not believe, the High Court [illegible] intends. The practical result has [illegible] discouragement of students, wishing [illegible] up the line. We do not think that [illegible] Court maintains the examination [illegible] for show or as a matter of necessity, [illegible] the Letters Patent require that the [illegible] urt should have its own examination [illegible] We take it that the High Court [illegible] ous to afford reasonable facilities for [illegible] dents to get through. Nobody would [illegible] that the High Court should set its [illegible] rk on incompetence, but at the same [illegible] is not fair that it should set up an [illegible] impossible standard, barring out, in [illegible] students from its portals. We are not [illegible] ed that with the 60 per cent. test, so [illegible] es. With the same percentage the [illegible] Examination would be a similar [illegible] Further, the rule requiring students [illegible] ent themselves in all the papers at [illegible] e acts as a great hardship. The com- [illegible] ental system may alleviate the hard- [illegible] f students a little. What is, however, [illegible] required is the institution of the [illegible] and Second examinations on the model [illegible] e First and Second LL.B. Examina-

rms Needed.

[illegible] he High Court may have its own [illegible] uping of subjects or follow that of the [illegible] versity. The arrangement suggested [illegible] ld give more time to the students for [illegible] per study of the subjects and would also [illegible] on their burden. There should be a re- [illegible] tion of the percentage at least to 55. [illegible] ere should be in addition the compart- [illegible] ental system for such of the students as [illegible] ire to avail themselves of it, on the lines [illegible] the Second LL.B. Examination. The [illegible] vernment Law class should be thrown [illegible] en to these students or if Government de- [illegible] ur the High Court should conduct its [illegible] wn class or recognise such of the private [illegible] aw classes as come up to its standard. [illegible] nce is there in instituting a [illegible] ination and making no ar [illegible] ancover for the study of [illegible] Law are quite able to to [illegible] and they would not [illegible] tions grant a [illegible] We can [illegible] High Court [illegible] the provision of [illegible] splitting up of a [illegible] and the reduc- [illegible] uld in no way [illegible] High Court [illegible] reforms sug- [illegible] erial and they [illegible] o the students [illegible] the examina- [illegible] also be held [illegible] ional examina- [illegible] of Bombay.

[illegible] ds in forward- [illegible] by of the new [illegible] land in colors [illegible] :— [illegible] ct of the Bom- [illegible] en in progress [illegible] s as nearly up [illegible] be. It is also [illegible] No resident of [illegible] or office in the [illegible] map. Whenever [illegible] it? What is the [illegible] ? What is the [illegible] elopment or com- [illegible] is the nearest [illegible] must go to this [illegible] colored map in [illegible] a wall paper, to [illegible] tches which land- [illegible] to put in proper [illegible] ap at its price. On- [illegible] ked for the unmount- [illegible] y the cost of printing [illegible] return for the very [illegible] vey upon which it is [illegible] rollers ready to hang [illegible] ing room it costs only [illegible] merit will outshine [illegible] for which you pay [illegible] ilable on sale at all [illegible] publications and [illegible] Depot."

INDIA IN

DEATH OF

IRREPARABLE N

IMPRESSIVE

UNPARALLELED

TOUCHING

We regret to announce the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak, which took place at the Sardar Griha, Bombay, on Sunday morning. Mr. Tilak had been suffering for some time past from malaria and about a fortnight ago he came to Bombay for a change of air. The change effected a perceptible improvement in his health and on the 20th of last month he felt so well as to be able to go out for a motor ride. This ride had, as it eventually proved, very unfortunate consequences; for, whilst he was having the drive he contracted a chill, which subsequently developed into pneumonia and one of the most remarkable figures in the history of modern India passed away peacefully in the small hours of Sunday morning amid the regrets of millions of his sorrowing countrymen.

His Last Days.

Mr. Tilak possessed a not very robust constitution and it was only his tremendous willpower that enabled him during his last illness to wage such a prolonged fight with Death. Diabetes was his old complaint from which he had been suffering for a number of years and the persistent attacks of malarial fever during the last few months, completely undermined his constitution, which, as stated above, had never been anything like robust since he reached middle age. His medical advisers suggested that a prolonged change of air would alone enable him to recover health, and acting upon the advice he came to Bombay about fifteen days ago when he put up at the Sardar Griha near the Crawford Market. From his arrival up to the afternoon of the 20th ultimo he had been slowly and steadily regaining health and strength and a distinct improvement was noticeable from day to day. But on the morning subsequent to the unfortunate day on which he had a motor drive he again began to feel out of sorts and though he bravely kept up his spirits and gaily chatted with friends for about a couple of hours, about three o'clock in the afternoon he told his friends that he felt very weak and he went to bed. Shortly after this, fever set in. No chill was suspected at this stage of his illness and it was believed that this was a recrudescence of the malarial fever from which he had only lately recovered. On a second examination made on Saturday it was definitely ascertained that he was suffering from pneumonia. There was no change in his health either for the better or for the worse during the next three days but on Wednesday last his condition became extremely critical, his temperature going down and becoming sub-normal. There was a change for the better on Saturday, when for the first time during the week his pulse became regular. This improvement was, however, short-lived. For later in the day he became more drowsy, his respiration increased and the temperature went up to 102 degrees. His condition was now considered to be hopeless, and he gradually went on sinking and breathed his last about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

A Gallant Fight with Death.

For well-nigh a week and half the patient put up a gallant fight with death. During the last four or five days, whenever he regained consciousness, he would, on watching the anxious faces of his relations and friends, cheer them up with the assurance that he would not yet give up the fight and that he was still good for at least a decade more. He never lost heart and remained cheerful to the last moment of his conscious existence. Often he cracked jokes with his relations and friends and with Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Dr. Deshmukh and other medical men who attended him. And very often he asked Dr. Sathaye about the Special Congress and also what steps his friends were taking to popularise the manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party. When the serious condition of his illness became known to the public, there was a constant stream of visitors to the Sardar Griha, where the bulletins posted on the entrance on the ground floor, were anxiously scanned by large crowds at all hours of the day. He passed away peacefully, in the presence of his two sons and three daughters, his life-long friends the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Mr. Khadilkar, and his devoted medical attendants Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Deshmukh and others.

Remarkable Dsmonstration.

The news of his death quickly spread to all parts of the city and from 8 o'clock till his funeral cortege left the place, people in their thousands betook themselves to the Sardar Griha. By 11 o'clock an immense crowd had assembled in front of the Griha blocking all vehicular traffic for a considerable time. A remarkable feature of the composition of the crowds was the large number of ladies. They and a few leaders of the public were the only ones who were allowed inside the building. The demand of the great crowd outside became so insistent that it was decided to place Mr. Tilak's body in a sitting posture on a raised seat near the window so that people on the road could see him. This was done, affording the people an opportunity of satisfying their desire. Mr. M. K. Gandhi was among the earliest callers at the place on hearing of the news of Mr. Tilak's death, followed later on by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Joseph Baptista, R. B. C. V. Vaidya and others.

away one of the most honoured, respected and beloved of the people. Men were not still fully awake, when the lamentable news of the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was brought to their homes and it spread like wild fire throughout the city of Bombay. The day was to be a day of national mourning but nobody had expected that the day was to prove so fateful that they would be deprived of one whom they loved and worshipped as a national hero. But the unexpected happened. The cruel hand of death snatched him away from them. Their leader was lost; the vigilant watchman of India's cause disappeared from their midst; the *people's* guide, philosopher and friend was no more. The news of his death gave a shock to the people, it stunned them, they looked at each other with blank eyes and they knew not what to do.

Unparalleled Crowd.

Their only immediate desire was to catch a last glimpse of the sight of their great patriot and leader. People, old and young, men, women and children, all stirred out of their homes and flocked in thousands at Sardar Griha—the place where he breathed his last. The scene of women and children vieing with each other to go forward and have a look at him surely baffles description. There was a huge mass of humanity down from Dhobi Talao to the end of Karhac Road, and thousands and thousands of men and women who came from distant parts of the city and even from the surrounding suburbs to pay homage to their revered leader had to go away without having been able to get his sight. But it was not here only that men had flocked in thousands but throughout the city, and especially on the routes through which the pyre was expected to pass. Shroff Bazar, Marwari Bazar, Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Girgaon, Sandhurst Road, were packed with men to the utmost and there was not a corner [illegible] were not a cranny left which human being. The cr[illegible] unparalled in the hist[illegible] within living memory [illegible] such an impressive fun[illegible] Mr. Tilak's funeral pr[illegible] The labourer had left the[illegible] his account book, the [illegible] and every man and wom[illegible] the last of their beloved

The Great Pioneer of In[illegible]

Courtesy—Devare & Co.

LOKAMANYA BAL[illegible]
WHO BREATHED HIS LAST ON THE FIRST DE[illegible]

MILE LONG PROCES[illegible]ION.

IMPRESSIVE FUNE[illegible]ES.

It was midnight. [illegible]as peace and calmness. Excep[illegible]s in the street's darkness reig[illegible] over the city. There was a [illegible]ain and men not knowing t[illegible]was to overtake them on [illegible]g of the next day were ha[illegible] sweet sleep. But the m[illegible]ich rules the world was w[illegible]ling in march on the s[illegible] carried

was seriously ill, were "Khilafat" and "Non-Co-operation."

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, supporting the resolution, said Mr. Tilak used to say that it was his birthright to have Home Rule and that he would have it.

Mr. Shaikh Gulamaly Momanji further supported the resolution which was passed, the whole assembly standing.

NON-COOPERATION

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting records its full sympathy with the movement of the Central Khilafat Committee in order to secure revision of the Turkish Peace Terms consistently with Muslim sentiment and Islamic Law, and approves of Non-co-operation adopted by the Central Khilafat Committee to be continued till the Peace Terms are revised. This meeting respectfully urges the Imperial Government, in the interest of the Empire which they are supposed to represent, to secure a just revision of the Terms which have been universally condemned as unjust and manifestly in breach of Ministerial declarations."

MR GANDHI

Mr. Gandhi said he read in newspapers Government and others telling him that India was not at one with him in this question of non-co-operation and that the movement of non-co-operation would end in the country's ruin. Now those who joined in the non-co-operation movement could best refute those assertions not by merely attending such meetings and passing such resolutions but by actually practising non-co-operation. The first thing they could do in this connection was to renounce all titles, medals and honorary posts. He would like to enquire how many of those that attended the meeting had done so. Perhaps very few of those that were present there were possessors of such titles and posts. But this did not mean that those who possessed no titles or medals themselves had no duty to perform in this connection. For it should be their duty to ask with due respect those, who did hold the titles and honorary posts, to give them up. First of all they should ask Honorary Magistrates to resign their posts. Secondly they should ask their friends to withdraw their children from Government schools and ask teachers to resign their posts. This would have the effect of showing Government that the people were determined to do without their educational institutions. The parents could send their children to schools conducted by non-official agencies and even if they went without the sort of education that they were having at school he did not see how it could harm them so much if they did not go to school for a year or so. Thirdly, he would ask men of the legal profession to give up their practice. He entirely repudiated the [illegible] that legal practitioners would be [illegible] service by continuing to practise Law. For he believed they [illegible] a greater service to their [illegible] they did the Khilafat and other [illegible] the public good instead. Some [illegible] had expressed a doubt if they could [illegible] together without going to Courts of [illegible]w for having their cases decided. He thought they could do without having recourse to the Courts if they instituted their own "punchs", where they could hope to get much speedier and cheaper justice. Then [illegible] would ask them not to accept any civil [illegible]t in Mesopotamia for they would be acting [illegible]inst the interests of the Khilafat if they [illegible]pted such posts under a Government which [illegible]ed to rule over a country which formed [illegible] of the Jaziratularab, which was sacred [illegible]slam.

VIGOROUS SWADESHI ADVOCATED.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said this was the [illegible]rst thing they had to do to achieve their [illegible]bject. The second was a vigorous prosecu[illegible]ion of Swadeshi. This, as he had said at [illegible]e Muzafarabad Hall meeting, was one of [illegible]e two things essential to the success of their [illegible]ovement. He had said then and would re[illegible]eat now, that the two conditions which should be rigorously adhered to in their prosecution of non co-operation were non-violence and Swadeshi. Any violence on their part would defeat non-co-operation, and he asked them all to refrain from violence. They should refrain from anger. Then, they should be prepared to make sacrifice if they wanted their movement to succeed. They could make sacrifice by giving up among other things their predilection for fine clothes. Mr. Hasrat Mohani told him when he advocated Swadeshi, that the people of northern India could not possibly do without thin clothes made out of fine-spun cotton. Now he (the speaker) could not understand this inability on the part of the people mentioned by Mr. Hasrat Mohani. Twenty-five years ago the people of India could do very well with the home-spun, coarse cloth, but Manchester cloth had changed their taste and ideas! At the present stage of the industry in India, the cotton mills were not in a position to produce fine cloth and the people must be content with the coarser quality of it. The remedy for the present lay in a revival of the handloom industry. If they had handlooms in every Indian home they could spin a sufficient quantity of cotton for the indigenous weavers to weave into cloth and when these found that their countrymen were prepared to give up foreign clothes and pay good prices for good, thin cloth they would take to producing that quality of cloth. If they practised Swadeshi with vigour and enthusiasm they would save crores of rupees to India. The practice of Swadeshi undoubtedly involved a sacrifice on their part but they ought to be prepared to make that sacrifice. It would show to the world that they were prepared to undergo all inconveniences and suffer so long as the Khilafat question was not satisfactorily settled.

In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi said the chief things essential to the success of the non-co-operation movement were, as he had pointed out, non-violence, renouncing of titles and honorary posts, and a vigorous prosecution of Swadeshi. If they did this and prayed to God, their cause, being just, was bound to succeed.

Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Shaukat Ali and others supported the resolution, which was carried.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS.

Mr. Manilal H. Mehta writes to us as follows:

Accepting the advice of Non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhiji, I have decided not to stand as a candidate for the seat in the local Legislative Council from the Panch Mahals District.

HARTAL DAY AT AHMEDABAD.

NON-COOPERATION ADOPTED BY MONSTER MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

The Khilafat *Hartal* came off quite successfuly, all business coming to a standstill. The mills stopped working and even hotels which usually carried on a brisk Business remained closed.

The Police arrangements were complete. The police reserve kept at the principal chowkeys were fully armed policemen on daily beats were supplied with Batons.

The Khilafat meeting in the afternoon at Jumma Musjid was a great success. About 20,000 people of all crieds attended notwithstanding the rains that have settled in Non-co-operation resolutions proposed by Dr. Jalaluddin Kadri and supported by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of the Hindus were adopted amidat cries of *Allaho Akbar*....Great enthusiasm prevailed.

IN HYDERABAD SIND.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 1.

The town is observing practically complete *Hartal* to-day, almost all Mahomedan and Hindu shops being closed as originally expected. There would have been only partial *Hartal*, since those who did not support Non-Co-operation did not intend to observe *Hartal*, but late, on Saturday evening, one of the *Mukhis* of the town sent round a man asking all Hindu shopkeepers to open shops on Sunday. This interference infuriated the people who thereupon determined to observe complete *Hartal* to show to the Mukhi that he did not "rule" the town.

HARTAL DAY AT DAHANU.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAHANU Aug. 1.

The Secretary People's Association, Dahanu wires as follows:—

All the shops were closed Business was at a standstill. Prayers were offered.

MANTUNGA'S PROTEST AGAINST KHILAFAT.

A special meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association was held on Sunday morning at the Bungalow of Mr. Goculdas Nensey when the following resolutions were passed. (1) The residents of Matunga express their deep regret at the untimely death of the Indian leader Mr. B. G. Tilak who fought so bravely for the freedom of this country.

It was further resolved to send a condolence message to his family. (2) It was resolved to send a message to H. E. the Viceroy protesting against the Khilafat and Punjab Injustice, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi.

HARTAL PROGRAMME FORFEITED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

H. E. the Governor has forfeited all the copies of the *hartal* programme leaflet in Bengal issued by Md. Akram Khan, Secretary Bengal Khilafat Committee and all copies of the newly started vernacular daily "Navayug" of July 26th containing that leaflet, on the ground it has a tendency to excite disaffection towards Government.

AT OTHER PLACES.

Telegrams have been received at this office from Ahmedabad, Agra, Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, Hyderabad (Sind) and Amritsar to show that the 3rd Khilafat Day was observed there on Sunday. There was complete hartal and the day passed off quietly.

HELPING SOCIETY.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Universal Helping Society, held on Sunday evening:

"We, the members of the Universal Helping Society, offer our heartfelt condolences to the survivors of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in their bereavement."

His Excellency received the Raje Saheb of Malegaon at Government House on the morning of Saturday, 31st July.

There was a Dinner Party at the Government House on the 31st July.

The Viceroy arrived at Nainital on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya B. A. Bar-at-law J. P. intends to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Council of State from the Non-Mahomedan constituency of the Bombay Presidency.

ISLAM IS FOR ACTIVITY.

"POINT US OUT BETTER WAY."

REJOINDER TO BOMBAY MANIFESTO.

Maulana Abdul Bari wires from Lucknow:—

We shall be thankful to those who are opposed to the Non-Co-operation movement, which has been started after full discussion and when we were compelled to do that, if they point us out any better way leading to our goal. Otherwise their opposition is useless. Our faith demands activity.

Kurbani itself is a *fard*, and to help this Khilafat is also *wajid*, but it does not follow that the Musalmans should give up Kurbani to support the Khilafat. They should do it as they used to do and dispose of with meat and hide as usual.

TWO PIRS APOLOGISE TO GOVERNMENT.

GOVT. PROSECUTION OF PIR MAHBUB

(From a Correspondent.)

SIND (Hyderabad), Aug. 1.

The following press note announcing the submission of apologies by two leading Pirs of Sind and the prosecution of a third one for attempt to wage war against the Government, has been issued:—

The attention of the Government was called to certain speeches delivered at a meeting held at Tando Mokhan on the 19th June by Pir Abdul Sattar Jan Harhandi, Pir Abdul Salim Jan (otherwise Pir Abdullah Jan Sarhandi) and Pir Mahbub Shah. These speeches appeared to urge the audience to make war on the Government and therefore to constitute an offence against the law. Pir Abdul Satar Jan and Pir Abdul Salim Jan having heard of the enquiry made regarding these speeches voluntarily sent to the Commissioner by the hand of a respectable Zamindar letters stating that they had no intention of exciting the people against the Government and begging to be excused. They also stated that they would make no speeches hostile to Government in future. A translation of their letters which were identical in wording is attached. His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the expressions of regret made by Pir Abdul Satar and Pir Abdul Salim and at the same time has directed that they should be warned to refrain from making such speeches in future. The Governor in Council has authorized the laying of a complaint under the Indian Penal Code against Pir Mahbub Shah.—(Sd.) J. R. Cadell, Commissioner in Sind.

The first letter of apology is as follows:—

To the Commissioner in Sind,—I beg to submit that I understand that the speech recently delivered by me at Tando Md. Khan has been reported to your Honour as being hostile to the Government. I submit therefore that I have no intention whatever to excite people against the Government and as the speech has been represented to your Honour as being against the Government, I beg to be excused. I belong to a high family and I have never intended to stir up ill-feeling against the Government. I shall feel grateful if your Honour will be pleased to excuse me and I shall make no hostile speech in future.—(Sd.) Pir Abdullah, 10th July, 1920.

The letter of Pir Abdul Sattar Jan is exactly similarly worded, except that it refers in general terms to all the speeches made by him.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The depression from the Bay now lies over Chota Nagpur, but is much less marked to-day. Bombay monsoon has given widespread rain in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands. Lower Burmah Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South-east Madras and North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Sambalpore three inches, Baltonganj two, Benares one, Allahabad [illegible]ussoorie two; Jhansi one and a half; Roo[illegible]quarter; Delhi two; Rawalpindi, J[illegible] Pachmarhi one; Pendra one a[illegible] three quarters; Raipur and E[illegible]alore and Calicut two. [illegible]nd w[illegible] in Central India.

[illegible]hibits Certain Trans[illegible] effect to the provi[illegible] Peace made at St. [illegible]h September 191[illegible] "Gazette of In[illegible]

INDIA IN MOURNING.

DEATH OF MR. TILAK.

(Continued from page 11.)

path, he lived to see the shadows lengthening and the storm raging around him. But during all this period of incessant activity he never for one moment faltered in the course pointed out to him by the hand of destiny and the impulse of his own passionate nature. No figure in modern Indian politics roused such contradictory emotions as Mr. Tilak. To the Indian belonging to his own political party, he was the hero who was to be followed implicity. To the Indian of the opposite political school, he was the very incarnation of misguided activity and unalloyed selfishness. Friend and foe alike confess that he was an extraordinary man whose personality contained the magic charm of drawing round him the enthusiastic admiration of thousands.

Love of Teaching.

He was born at Ratnagiri on 23rd July, 1856, and his ancestors had distinguished themselves in Mahratta history. He had in his father, Mr. Gangadhar Ramachandra Tilak, a man of great ability and learning who was at first an Assistant Teacher at Ratnagiri and Deputy Educational Inspector at Thana and Poona. The son inherited from his father his love of teaching and mathematical powers. The death of the father in 1872 left the son at the age of 16 without the help and solicitude which a father alone knows how to shew towards the child of his affection. After passing the Entrance Examination, he joined the Deccan College from which he graduated with honours in 1876. He then took the study of law and obtained the LL.B. degree in 1879. It was at this most impressionable period when dreams of goodness float in the mind of youth that Mr. Tilak came into contact with Mr. Agarkar, and the two young men resolved to adjure all desire for Government service and matured a plan for the establishment of a School and College to impart cheap education. The two enthusiastic workers met with no encouragement in the beginning, but they found at last in Mr. Vishnu Krishna Chiplankar, a man of similar aspirations and the most famous Marathi prose writer of the day, a sympathetic comrade. The Poona New English School was ushered into existence on 2nd January, 1880, by Messrs. Tilak, Chiplankar and M. B. Namjoshi, who were before the close of the year strengthened by the addition of Mr. V. S. Apte, M.A., and Mr. Agarkar, M.A., Maratha Pandavas, as they might be fitly called had energy left in them for the starting of two newspapers the "Maharatta" and the "Kesari" which were printed at the Arya Bhushan Press, established by Mr. Chiplankar. The conductors of the infant journals had soon to taste the consequences of unflinching criticism. They boldly criticised the action of the Kharbhari of the State of Kolhapur for the treatment accorded to H. H. Shivaji Rao, the Maharaja. During the course of prosecution for defamation against the papers, Mr. Chiplankar died, and Mr. Tilak and Mr. Agarkar were found guilty and sentenced to simple imprisonment for four months. This is the first of the prosecutions to which Mr. Tilak was subjected.

Deccan Education Society Started.

Messrs. Tilak and Namjoshi continued their patriotic labours and in 1884 the Deccan Education Society of Poona was formed. Later on Professor V. B. Kelkar, Professor Dharap, Professor M. S. Go[kh]ale joined forces with them, and in 1885 the famous Fergusson College was brought into existence under the fostering care of the Deccan Education Society. Mr. Tilak's participation in the work of the School and College lasted only till 1890 when he resigned his connection.

In 1888 Mr. Agarkar gave up his connection with the "Kesari" on account of differences of opinion on social and religious matters, and the two papers vested in Mr. Tilak, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. H. N. Gokhale. As Professor Kelkar could not continue his connection with the papers, Mr. Tilak became the sole editor of both; and later on a partition was effected by which Mr. Tilak obtained the proprietorship of the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta" and Messrs. Kelkar and Gokhale retained the ownership of the Arya Bhushan Press.

Mr. Tilak took a leading part in the controversy in regard to the Age of Consent Bill, and his opposition to the Bill was based not on any real conflict of principle, but on his firm conviction that the autonomy of Hindu Society should not be disturbed by any Government Regulation, but by spontaneous movement from within its own pale. While engaged in public work, he was also in charge of a Law Class, the first institution in the Presidency, for the purpose of equipping young men for law examinations.

Study of Antiquity of Vedas.

About this period, he gave the time that he could spare from the work of a Law-lecturer and an editor to the study of the antiquity of the Vedas. He pursued on entirely original lines of research, and succeeded in establishing his reputation as a scholar of great solidity and independence of thought. He sent a summary containing his contributions to the elucidation of the antiquity of the Vedas as proved by astronomical observations to the International Congress of Orientals, which met in London in 1892. He subsequently published the whole paper in the form of a treatise, entitled "The Orion, or Researches into the Antiquity of the Vedas."

We have again to revert to an exciting public event in which he figured conspicuously, viz., the prosecution of Rao Sahib N. S. Bapat of the Settlement Department of the State of Baroda on a number of charges of corruption. As the accused was one of his personal friends he threw himself heart and soul into the defence and acquitted himself in a manner which well sustains the belief that if he had only persevered in his profession as a lawyer, he would have been elevated to the Bench of the High Court.

Interest in Politics.

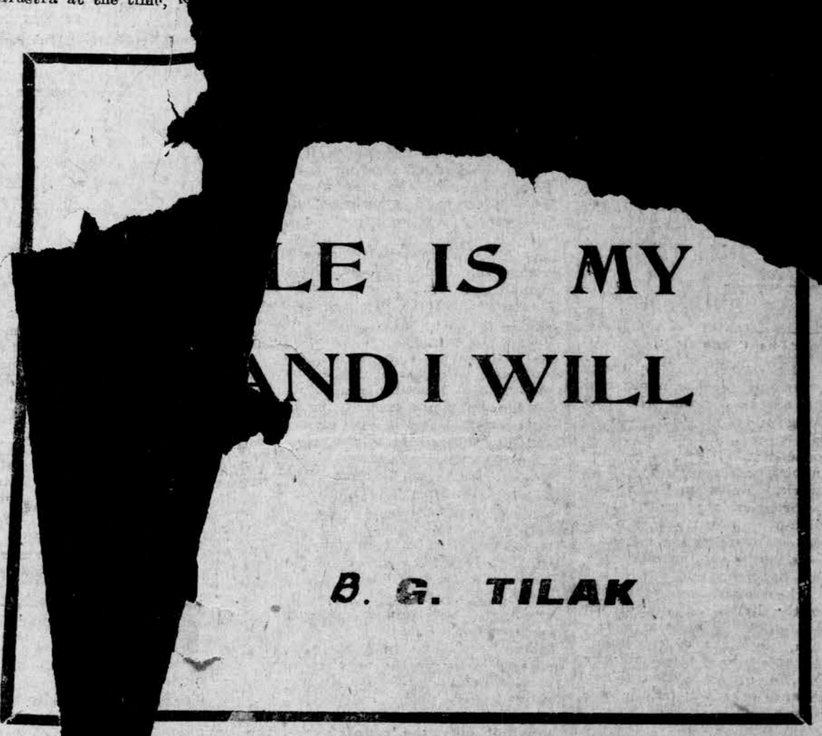
His interest in politics led him to associate himself with the Indian National Congress, and he was the Secretary of its Deccan Standing Committee for some years. He organized the first five sessions of the Bombay Provincial Conference, the last of which held at Poona under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, was a brilliant success. He was twice elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and also a Fellow of the Bombay University. He also established his fame as a Municipal Councillor of Poona when he was returned as a Member of the Municipality at the head of the pole in 1895. In the same year he was chosen the Secretary of the Poona Congress, the Eleventh National Congress Session. But party differences arose among the Congressmen of Poona about the holding of the Social Conference in the Congress Pandal, and Mr. Tilak retired from the work, although he continued to assist in the successful holding of the Congress Session.

It was in the severe famine that broke out in the Presidency in 1896 that Mr. Tilak showed his love of the common people which account for his astonishing popularity with them. In Poona he brought into existence cheap grain shops which averted disturbances. The sufferings of the people of Sholapur and Nagpur took him to the spot where he matured a system of relief works in co-operation with the Government. Mr. Tilak did render valuable service when plague made its first appearance in Poona; and he remained on the spot, while a good many of the fair weather politicians had fled in panic, and organised a hospital and in his paper recommended to the people the salutary measures of the Government of the stamping out of the plague.

Mr. Tilak recognised that hero-worship "boundless admiration" as Carlyle calls was a strong incentive for national zeal he found in Sivaji, the great Maharatta and warrior, a historic personality, ca[pa]ble of rousing the dormant energies of people.

Arrest and Trial.

With a laudable desire like that of Curzon for perpetuating the memory of he started a movement for repairing tomb of Sivaji at Raighar and for ing annually the Sivaji Day. As pla[ce] ranging in Maharastra at the time, [we]



bration in the year 1897, Sivaji's birthday, but on which was the 18th June. posing ceremonial accompa and preaching and on the of the proceedings, with a the occasion, was p "Kesari." The murd Rand Lieutenant Aya 22nd June, which produc Anglo-Indian community, the outcome of the article with an the Government of Bomb to the Orientl Translater, stitute proceedings against M dition. Mr. Tilak was arrest and not at Poona on the 27th night and brought before th dency Magistrate who refused for bail. The High Court but refused to release Mr. Tila the 2nd August, Mr. Tilak was stard his trial at the High C ard a second application for b to Mr. Justice Tyabji and (afterwards Judge) which was the Government. But Mr. Justi leased Mr. Tilak, on bail, and expounded the law in the light ciples governing the action of Cri in England. The defence was e the High Court by Mr. Paugh, o catta Bar, assisted by Mr. Justice) Davar while the prosecut the hands of the Advo Genera consisting of six Europ and th was empanelled, and Mr. Tilak w guilty by the six European major Judge accepted the verdict and sent to eighteen months' rigorous imp The application to reserve some law to the Full Bench was refused course the Advocate-General who duced the prosecution could not be to stultify himself by the grant of icate. The High Court of Bombay suit and refused special leave to Privy Council. The last resort the defence was tried by moving Council to grant leave and Mr. A then Prime-minister, argued the but the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury ns occasion for interfering with the of the Lower Court and rejected the tion. If may be worth while mentioning fact that the Chancellor was a Member of

article was not strong enough to secure conviction and gave sanction to prosecute for another article on the 9th June in the "Kesari"; and the new warrant was served on Mr. Tilak in the Jail. On the 29th June, Mr. Aston committed Mr. Tilak to the Sessions of the Bombay High Court on two sets of charges under 124-A and 153-A by two separate orders of commitment. Mr. Tilak was lodged in the Dongri Jail at Bombay, and could not make such adequate preparation for his defence as he would have done if he had been released on bail. Mr. Jinnah, Barat-Law, made, before Mr. Justice Davar, the Judge presiding over the third Criminal Sessions, an application for bail, and it was refused on the ground that Mr. Tyabji's exposition of the law of bail was not quite correct and that there were other circumstances which it would be wise under the circumstance not to mention. The prosecution applied for a Special Jury and carried the point, although Mr. Baptista contended that it would be unfair to do so, as a majority on the Special Jury list were Europeans who could not understand the language in which the incriminating articles were written.

On the 13th July began the memorable trial which will hereafter take a distinct place among the state trials in the liberty of the Indian Press was at stake. The question of the amalgamation of charges took up a considerable time, among as three charges (one under 124-A the first article and two under 153-A of the second article) were joined together to the prejudice of Mr. Tilak. Conducting his own defence, pointed out that these sections against the express provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and against his rights. A Special Jury consisting of nine Europeans and two Parsis was empanelled, realising the fear entertained by the The prosecution occupied two days.

began his defence on the third day at 4 p.m. and ended on the next day. He spoke for twenty-five hours and ten minutes, as Mr. Parkar was in charge of the case. Mr. Tilak is not cha[rged]

people that even the masses who could little appreciate his great intellectual abilities, were deeply moved. The mill hands in Bombay who scarcely knew that Mr. Tilak was the Author of the "Orion" struck work when they heard of the conviction thus testifying the esteem and reverence in which the people had held him. Meetings of sympathy were held in thousands; all party feelings were forgotten and political leaders who did not worship in the same temple with Mr. Tilak vied with each other in placing on record their most emhpatic opinion against the Government's action and in placing on record their most emphatic sense of protest.

Confinement in Prison.

The hardest punishment that the Nemesis of fate could impose upon ordinary mortals was confinement in prison. An isolation of 7 years to a man of Mr. Tilak's unceasing activities and strenuous labour must have been both mentally and physically most depressing, if not actually crushing. His iron will and his highly developed spiritual nature came to his rescue and sustained him through these dark days of pain and solitude. Even the sable cloud is not without its silver lining. Nature is a great monitor and when people whose genius and temperament are suited to a particular line of activities stray from their natural orbit in pursuit of seemingly higher ends, it puts a ban on their self-chosen work and reverts them to their appointed task. Instead of being a humble worshipper of the Goddess of letters, Mr. Tilak had gone after strange Gods and leisure in the shape of punishment was now given to him so that he might work in his native element and produce another work of enduring value. The one book, that would give solace to a soul in trouble, is Bhagavad Gita and Mr. Tilak was devoting his time in prison to a study of this great Book. His subtle intellect would not tamely accept the interpretations put upon the teaching in the Gita by other original thinkers and Mr. Tilak had his own views [on] Being an erudite and intelligent [stu]dent of both Eastern and Western [thought] Mr. Tilak had had the great advantage of comparing notes [with] and he found his Vedanta is [in]

him even [in] foes. My [friend] the United Congress [party] to the forefront as [the] leader of those working for [it]. The forces of reaction were [too] ing to circumscribe his activities experienced pilot that Mr. Nation had the fullest confidence he would steer it safe to the Government within the Empire.

A Great Scholar.

The immense influence exercised over his people other parts of the country many contributing factors. Indian political reformers [have] by the glamour of western civilization would confess that English education done much for us, but that did not amount to the adoption of customs which were not necessary for the well-being of the land but were merely an imitation lacking independence of thought. The common people in Maharashtra looked upon him as a very god who had come to live in the Kaliyuga among the sons of men. Simple in dress and speech, accessible even to the most lowly and yet withal one of the greatest scholars of the land or even of the world, he had struck the imagination of his country more than any other worker for the general good.

He did not treat political subjects with the glow and religious fervour of Bengal Nationalists, who have practically created in India the gospel of nationalism. He like the men of his race, had a practical shrewdness of judgment which was more formidable to an opponent, than the highflown periods and grand emotions of other workers in the field. Disregard of self was the most distinctive feature of his character, and it was this, as Mr. Nevinson remarked, which made extremism the loveable thing it is to many ardent men. The calmness of mind, and elasticity of spirit, that he possessed had brought him out of most painful circumstances and, in spite of opposition and misrepresentation, he had maintained his hold upon the people, a hold which was latterly more powerful than it ever had been, and which would be remembered in the political history of India, not as merely the result of the deliberate work of a clever mind but as the response to those feelings in common human nature which are the deepest and the most ennobling.—"Indian Nation Builders."

Mr. Tilak and the War.

Soon after his release from [imprisonment] and return to this country Mr. [Tilak] ed his attitude towards the [War] lowing striking message [to the] press:—

"It has been [well] is conferring [great] not only [by] ministrat[ion] gether [with] [the] [Empire] is [at] [stake]

GOVT. WAR BONDS.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 31.

Applications up to the 30th July for the ten years six per cent bonds were Rs. 19,00,11,000. The Provincial figures are:—Bengal Rs. 7,64,83,300, Bombay 6,94,25,700; Madras 1,51,02,500, United Provinces 1,15,64,400; Punjab Rs. 74,85,400; Central Provinces Rs. 26,29,700; Burma 25,70,000 Bihar and Orissa 11,90,500, Assam Rs. 49,000. Minor administrations Rs. 35,10,500.

The five per cent income tax free loan amounts to Rs. 27,75,500, the provincial figures being Bengal Rs. 23,67,000, Bombay Rs. 95,900, Madras Rs. 91,200, United Provinces Rs. 26,700, Punjab Rs. 10,800, Central Provinces Rs. 2,000, Burma Rs. 1,74,900; Assam Rs. 7,000. The nominal value of war bonds tendered for conversion is Rs. 10,09,81,775.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "INDIAN PRESS."

FOR PUBLISHING KHILAFAT POSTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, July 31.

The following is a full and authoritative atement of the facts under which security s been demanded from the keeper of the dian Press, Delhi:—

he District Magistrate of Delhi called u the keeper of the press yesterday to sit a security of Rs. 2,000 within one and ordered the press to stop work until ecurity was produced. This press was its establishment on a security of Rs. hich was dispensed with by the District rate in accordance with the Royal pro- ion in April last. The reason for g the order of April 1920 was that, the s printed and published on behalf of last Workers' League. Delhi, a poster n he heading "Hakum he Kata Tanluq." ch was considered to contain certain fea- es objectionable under the Press Act.

IZAM AND KHILAFAT.

APPEAL TO RELEASE INTERNEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 30.

li Editor of the "Zemin- His Exalted High- g that his faith in mains unshakeably n that Muslim In- m as the beacon of rusting that he will luence to bring about d George's Turkish hat *Mahiullat-Waddin* Highness has rightly or Islam, and earnest- restore to full liberty zeal for Khilafat alone their heads, and to re- been externed on simi- reby endear his name to n.

N COUNCIL.

TIONAL CHANGES.

ER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 28.
ecd. 10-30 a.m., July 31.
e of his statement in the ons on the Ceylon reforms, that eleven unofficial Legislative Council would a territorial basis. The qualifications of the candi- follow the proposals of the al Congress. One member ed by the Chamber of one by the Low Country ciation. As soon as arrange- e made, the demarcation of cies and the preparation of Kandyans and Indians would n, but in the first instance two ld be nominated to represent d one to represent Indians. would be nominated to repre- medans. Owing to the wide of Mohammedans it was possible to introduce any system for them but Lord Milner was o consider any proposals on the

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

vernor would be empowered to ot more t an three unofficial to represent interests inadequately for otherwise. The nominated members would not be required to cording to the directions of the . The Governor would have both and casting vote. Whenever the r declared the passing of a measure ount importance he would have to h action to the Secretary of State plain his reasons. It was contem- that the Governor's reserve powers be used rarely, if at all, but experi- had shown the necessity for such s.

plying to Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Amery that the House would have an rtunity for discussion before the matter irrevocably settled.

BOUR WELCOME TO MR. WADIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 30.

The Central Labour Board, Madras, representative of twenty unions, and the Madras Labour Union, have sent telegrams according hearty welcome and congratulations to Mr. B. P. Wadia who is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 1st August by s.s. Nankunda.

Contributions to the proposed memorial Calcutta men, who fell in the war, nts to Rs. 83,751.

e Collector of Customs, Calcutta, informs that the Government of India approve the procedure of working on the nearest whole penny in adopting the current bank quotations for purposes of conversion of sterling invoice prices. It has therefore been decided to follow this procedure on and from 2nd August next.

REVISION OF POSTAL PAY.

PUBLICATION OF DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 31.

A resolution by the Government of India has been issued to-day giving details of the revision of pay and allowances of (1) Postmen and others of the postmen class, viz., readers or sorting postmen, overseer, postmen, head postmen and mail guards of the Railway Mail Service, (2) inferior servants of the post office and railway mail service and (3) postal runners.

TIME OF MEETING OF REFORMED COUNCIL.

AFTERNOON SESSION URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mr. A. J. Pugh, as Chairman of the Calcutta branch of the European Association, suggests that they should urge on the Government to hold meetings of the reformed Legislative Council in the afternoons, between 4 and 8 p.m., except when urgent business requires suspension of this rule. Unless it was made convenient for members to attend in the afternoons, leaving the middle of the day for their usual business, he feels, it will be useless to expect many Europeans to take any interest at all in the affairs of the Legislative Council.

MULJI JETHA MARKET FIRE.

A GREAT CALAMITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great fire that has devastated th, Mooljee Jaitha Piecegoods Market is a public calamity of no mean order. A very large amount of money, material and personal effect has been lost; business is disorganised; several Insurance Companies have been hard hit; and many individuals have been ruined. It is a tragedy the evil effects of which will be felt more as time goes. As a compact, convenient centre of trade its position was almost unique in the whole of India. Every thing was at hand—cotton, woolens, silk—any amount and any variety. A mufassil purchaser could finish his biggest purchase in a day or two and run back. And what a variety. A new comer would surely be bewildered in this network of lanes, and bye-lanes, resembling more a busy beehive than a dull market-place, all compact under one roof. It looked like a day-to-day fair where all sorts of men came, merchants, brokers, sadhus, faquirs and subscription-list wallas. Charity, both discriminate and indiscriminate, both retail and wholesale ran riot there. It has been the biggest asylum for all charity-mongers: if a Sannyasin wanted an Annathasherem at Hardwar, the market would provide it; if a Dharamshala at Benares was to be repaired the market would do it; if a Panda from Prayag wanted to have his house renovated the market would rebuild it for him. On Akadashi days, every month, strings of beggars would swarm there on their pie-collecting mission. Cows, present and absent, would get their daily feed there and in times of famine, the market would pour out its millions. One can never forget the splendid support given to the Home Rule League. And both masters and servants have of late become good politicians. The *espirit de corps* generated by close contact and daily communion gave the market a solidarity which any institution could be proud of.

All that has received a very rude shock by this sudden calamity. And it will take years to bring back the lost splendour. But shall we profit by this tragic experience? About a thousand shops all under continuous roofs! It grew from small beginnings to its present abnormal size during the last forty years till it almost became a menace to the surroundings. It was all a match-wood structure and insurance people called it the danger zone, the premium rates being the highest. Additions after additions were made without heed to the problems of light and ..., of sanitation, of human well-being, the only aim being rents and puggrees. The Municipality might have done something and the police must have moved and a semblance of a fire engine was always maintained as also water storage tanks. But one does not know if there was periodical inspection or active supervision, and Dame Rumour has it that there was little water in the tanks when the alarm was raised. Fortunately it was early and no human lives were lost. But to think of such a fire at midnight or in the early hours of the morning with about five thousand souls sleeping there would make our flesh creep!

But what about the future? Will the proprietors rebuild the burnt lanes on the old style, joining the same to the portion standing intact or will they learn the lesson even now and entirely reconstruct the whole thing on a fireproof, dangerproof, disease-proof basis? Will the consumed narrow lanes reappear and continue to thwart human safety or will they be broadened to let in more light and air, and if needs be, even a fire engine? This is a question in which not only the proprietors of the market, nor even the merchants alone are concerned. The Public of Bombay is anxious about it and would not tolerate a reappearance of cart board structures for holding piece goods. The Public trusts that the syndicate of proprietors will not lose sight of the above consideration when planning reconstruction. The public also hopes that the Municipality too will not relax its watchful attention and that the moral of the Great Fire will not be lost.—Yours, etc.

M. G. S.

TILAK IN ENGLAND.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

...nted to ...d actually ...as far as Colombo, ... the passport and Mr. ...come back to India. This was ...8. Mr. Tilak succeeded in ob- ...assport a few months later and ...or England in September, 1918, ...fore the Government of Lord ...had served an order on him ... Defence of India Act prohibit- ...rom speaking in public on poli- ... and an undertaking had been ...im that he would refrain from ...ity so long as he remained in ... Tilak was not long in Eng- ...e succeeded in getting the ...ed so far as that country was ... The Bombay Government's ...zing order was not withdrawn till Oc- ...ber, 1919, a month before his return to India.

The Chirol Case.

The history of this case and its end is too well-known to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say that Mr. Tilak lost his case against Sir Valentine Chirol, not because he was not in the right, but because too powerful forces were working against him from behind the scenes and the verdict was influenced by racial prejudice and a desire to save the prestige of the British Government in India. That the country was with Mr. Tilak and had full faith that he was in the right was markedly demonstrated by the zeal with which even the poorest contributed to the raising of a large fund to enable Mr. Tilak to fight the case. No public funds in honour or in aid of any single Indian leader have assumed the proportions of the "Tilak Purses" which had been raised in this country during the last four years.

Mr. Tilak and Reform Scheme.

Ever since 1916, when he had sufficiently recouped his shattered health, Mr. Tilak, though occupied in his case against Sir V. Chirol, threw himself heart and soul in furthering the cause of Home Rule in India. He made a prolonged tour through the Deccan and the C. P., awakening the masses to the new ideals of liberty and progress which the great war had given birth. It was the extraordinary success of this tour that attracted the attention of the authorities, both in Bombay and Delhi, to him. Branches of his Indian Home Rule League sprang up wherever he went and the membership increased by leaps and bounds. At all places he visited the people flocked to ...im and gave all that they could spare in ...of the League. Mr. Tilak, it need ...be said, took a leading and vigorous ...d ceaseless agitation for an im- ... the scheme of reforms ... the Montagu-Chelmsford ...in England as a mem- ...putation was invalu- ...provements in the ...le delivered ... and was ...thy of ...ent

India has lost in Lokmanya Tilak, a leader who was a rock of refuge for the weak, and the visionary—the old politicians who had forgotten everything and the young enthusiasts who thought they knew all secrets—a leader distinguished from those who could find a hundred apologies for opposing him, obstructing his work, defeating his purpose, by an unapproachable sense of reality. He would listen quietly to the weavers of dreams, to the enthusiasts overreaching themselves, to the opponents misunderstanding him, but he would come back from the dreams, the enthusiasms, the misunderstandings to the hard realities of the immediate problem. Lok. Tilak was not a visionary except in the sense of possessing a steadfast vision. He was essentially a practical politician, a great fighter, not baffled by defeat and not lost in the moment of his success.

The Chirol Case.

When he reached London to prosecute his case for libel against Sir Valentine Chirol we all thought that he had come to fight a lost cause. When the stupid, unjust verdict of a jury befogged by bias and misled by a ridiculous summing-up was brought in, we thought his heart was nearly broken at the heartlessness of his libellers and the injustice of his judges. But the next morning he had forgotten that miserable travesty of justice with the remark:—"I could have got that kind of justice in India", and forthwith had launched his efforts to force the Peace Conference to give him a hearing.

His Co[illegible]leagues in London.

The day after Lok. Tilak arrived in London a greeting was prepared for him by his countrymen at the Holborn Restaurant. As it was a social function—it being the day of the Diwali festival—he spoke only a word or two, but enough to convey the impression that he had come to England with a resolute will to get things done. Soon he had gathered around him a band of workers, including Mr. Joseph Baptista, who had preceded him, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Patel, Mr. Khaparde, and later Dr. Satbaye, and Dr. Velkar—for the work grew in volume as Lok. Tilak spread his wings out in the direction first of the Joint Select Committee and second of the political parties of England.

The Joint Committee.

It was doubtful for a long time whether the Joint Committee would give Lok Tilak a hearing. When the time came he was invited to offer his evidence, but that was all. It is a fact worth noting that although every witness examined by the Joint Committee was cross-examined mildly or virulently as the case may have been, Lok Tilak, surely the most important witness from India, was heard in wrapt silence and dismissed without a question. It is obvious that the Congress Deputation, headed by him, liberalised the reactionary findings of the Committee to a certain extent; and all honour is due to the leader who steered the Deputation with so much skill through the labyrinths of English political life.

British Congress Committee.

In the meantime Lok Tilak was fighting ...st fight in England. Curiously ... was waged against the so-called ...gress Committee which in its ... habit of mind was repre- ... British side of the ques- ... Congress. It was in- ...

...workers:
...solved that this meeting ...
the advisers to the Crown ...
the immediate disallowance of ...
Act, which imposes upon the I...
methods of despotic government ...
D.O.R.A. perpetual in peace ...
demns the bombing and shootin...
armed men and women, and de...
immediate reform of the Govern...
India, giving to the people of In...
full right to govern themselves."

On the same day twenty thousa... bills signed by three of the foremos... leaders of Great Britain—Robert ... George Lansbury and Robert ... distributed in the streets ... Henceforth there was no peace ... or... pulation now reinforced by the arri... Messrs. Madhava Rao and Satyamurt... Bepin Chandra Pal. Here are notes ... the press evidencing the Great Leaders ... tivities: "Meetings will take place in ... mingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, G... gow, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchest... Newcastle, Sheffield and Southamp... . . . Mr. B. G. Tilak addressed a l... meeting at Glasgow in connection with th... Labour Conference. He dwelt on th... labour conditions in India and the necessity ... of political reforms as the only thing that ... would enable the Indian people to im... prove their labour conditions." And add... ed to the burden of addressing huge meet... ings all over the country was the delicate ... task of holding private conferences with ... the leaders of political parties in England; ... of fighting the insidious propaganda of the ... reactionaries and of keeping a public ...zzled by the divergent news expressed by ... the Moderates on the one side and Mrs. Be... sant on the other, in continual possession ... of the real facts affecting the position in ... India.

His Dicffiulties.

Two incidents will illustrate the difficulties this great fighter had to encounter in the pursuit of his propaganda. One of the most important events in English politics in these days is the holding of the Trade Union Congress. Permission was sought by Lok Tilak to address the delegates re... presenting over six million workers. A... the same time Mr. B. P. Wadia sou... permission to attend as a fraternal de... gate. Mr. Wadia representing a few th... sand organised workers in Madras obt... ed a hearing, but Lok Tilak represen... the millions of India was given a r... on the plea that he was not a Lab... representing Labour. Naturally th... not mend matters with Mrs. Besan... as the split between the two leaders ... a matter of history, it is necessary ... to it in order to estimate the real ... Lok Tilak's worth. It is on reco... soon after Mrs. Besant's arrival i... a tea-party was given by the I... dian Association, at which Lok ... out a hand of friendship to all ... ists. But subsequent events ... that that offer was not accepte... on the question of the Punjab ... approach made to the Mode... then in England was ignored ...

Lok. Tilak and Mrs. Besent.

No doubt with Mrs. Be... ference. She did not let ... under her feet, but took ... ganise meetings in the co... a weekly of her own. To... paganda she called a c... way Hall, at which a c... cepting Mr. Montagu's ... his efforts was going t... Tilak wrote protesting ... before the speeches be... creetly withdrew the ... A final attempt was ... sant to get all the ... common platform ... claiming self-determ... the part played by ... morable occasion, ... long remembrance ... of the keen vig...

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

IT NECESSITATES REVOLUTION AND BLOODSHED.

MOSCOW INTERNIONALE'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

The Independent Labour Party has received from the Executive Commitee of the Moscow Internationale answers to various enquiries regarding the programme of, and affiliation with, the Moscow Internationale. Moscow states that communism necessitates revolution and bloodshed. To achieve communism in Britain workers must prepare for a heavy civil war.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, commenting on this, says that the third Internationale and the Independent Labour Party like oil and water will never mix.

POLAND AND ALLIES.

DECISION TO ACT PROMPTLY IF ARMISTICE NOT CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

Warsaw.—At a meeting between the Polish Minister and British and French missions it was decided to act pormptly in the event of non-inclusion of armistice in order to facilitate Allied assistance.

ALLIED HELP FOR POLAND,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 31.

According to the "Matin," the French Mission in Warsaw reports that Pilsudski has been with difficulty induced to allow the Allied officers effectively to assist the Polish Army, but the impression is growing that the situation is not irremediable. The Allies have advised Poland not to hasten to enter into political pourparlers with the Soviet.

According to a German report, the French troops at Danzig are unloading a steamer lader with munitions for Poland.

SOVIET TERMS TO POLAND,

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVIET REGIME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 31.

A Kieff newspaper summarises the Soviet terms to Poland and says they include the immediate establisment of Soviet regime and the military occupation of Poland for five years. It is thought probable that the Bolshevist official demands will follow these lines.

REPORTED BOLSHEVIK CAPTURE OF GRODNO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 31.

Besides Pinsk, the Bolshevists according to a German report have retaken Grodno and the Poles have fallen back to the frontier of East Prussia.

POLES EVACUATE BRODY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 31.

The latest Polish communique reports heavy fighting on the whole front and claims that the Poles have repulsed many attacks. It admits *inter alia* the evacuation of Brody.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE SOKOLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

A Polish communique says that the Bolshevists have entered Sokola on the high road from Grodno. The Reds are thus on the road to Warsaw and twenty-two miles inside the Polish territory.

CABLE ITEMS.

A message from Peking states that 150 Wiltshires have arrived from Hongkong to protect the Legation.

Brussels.—Protesting against their proposed treatment ex-soldiers and discharged men broke through the police cordon and invaded the Chamber provoking uproar. Finally they were persuaded to withdraw. One hundred and seventy arrests were made.

London, July 30.—It is understood that Government holds that the inter-Allied war time system of rationing raw materials is no longer necessary and that ordinary business rules should prevail.

Simultaneously with an attack on the police outside the Bank of Ireland in Dublin, two other police pickets were held up by civilians in the centre of Dublin and disarmed. The assailants all escaped in confusion.

London, July 30.—The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Dangerous Drugs Bills, giving effect to the Opium Convention.

MORE IRISH OUTRAGES

SINN FEINERS' FIGHT WITH MILITARY.

CAPTURE OF LORRIES OF SOLDIERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

Numerous Irish outrages were reported yesterday. Sinn Feiners attempted to disarm five military police outside the Bank of Ireland in Dublin. Three police and one civilian were wounded. A soldier was shot at Bruree, Limerick, as a result of a fight between the military and Sinn Feiners. Five others are reported killed. Sinn Feiners captured two lorries with 25 soldiers whom they released after unloading munitions and burning the lorries.

SINN FEIN TRUCE.

REPORT NOT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

The "Daily Mail" states that there is no confirmation of the Dublin reports of the declaration of the Sinn Fein truce. It is officially stated that no overtures have been made. The Premier is willing to negotiate but the Irish leaders are afraid of consequences.

NO MILITARY TRANSPORT BY RAILWAY.

SIGNS OF AN IRISH TRUCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 31.

It is authoritatively stated in Dublin that the military authorities are discontinuing the use of Railways for military transport. The "Freeman's Journal" regards the announcement as the beginning of a truce between Government and Sinn Fein.

ANOTHER IRISH OUTRAGE.

DY. LIEUTENANT SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

Brooke, Deputy-Lieutenant for County Wicklow, has been shot dead at a station in Dublin, immediately after alighting from a train. His assailants escaped.

GENERAL LUCAS ESCAPES.

NOW IN TIPPERARY BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

General Lucas has escaped. He was picked up by a military lorry near Oola, between Limerick and Tipperary. The lorry was ambushed and two soldiers in it were killed after a desperate fight but the Sinn Feiners retreated on the appearance of a second lorry. General Lucas has been brought to Tipperary barracks.

TO DYER'S RESCUE ONCE MORE

SYDENHAM ON OMISSION OF PASSAGES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham affirmed that Dyer's report of August 25th, 1919, as presented to the Parliament omitted passages emphasising the gravity of the situation which helped to justify stern measures.

LORD SINHA'S REJOINDER.

Lord Sinha replied that the copy of Dyer's report included in the published evidence of the Hunter Committee did not include two letters from the missionaries with regard to the manner in which martial law was administered, which appeared in the official copy printed in India, in October last. He did not know the reason for their omission.

WHEN EAST AND WEST MEET

TAGORE'S DRAMATIC LYRICS PLAYED IN ENGLISH IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

A large and distinguished audience received with enthusiasm, five of Mr. Tagore's dramatic lyrics played in English at Wigmore Hall, the cast including the Indians and the English. Mr. Tagore recited a Bengalee poem Mrs. Sarojini Naidu introduced the plays and Ratan Devi sang Indian songs.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. July 31.

The Westminster Abbey [illegible] exceeds one hundred thousand [illegible] H. R. Greaves has contributed [illegible] sciences.

OIL FIELDS IN MANDATED COUNTRIES.

U.S. DEMANDS EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

Washington.—The State Department has made representations to Britain with a view to securing equal opportunities for the American citizens in the development of oil fields in the mandated countries including Mesopotamia.

U.S. EEEKS INFORMATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON.—With reference to the State Department's representations to Britain, regarding the development of oilfields in the mandated countries, Government is seeking information with regard to the Anglo-French oil agreements, and the extent of governmental control of oilfields.

"TO PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES."

U. S. SENDS CRUISER & DESTROYERS TO TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

Washington.—Cruiser St. Louis, and six destroyers are going to Turkey as reinforcements, and also for precautionary purposes, possibly to protect American lives and property.

DEPORTING EAST INDIANS FROM U. S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

New York.—A movement to deport the East Indians, residing in the United States, is indicated by the fact that twenty-seven Cingalese have been brought to Ellis Island, from the mining region of Pennsylvania.

RETIREMENTS OF A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30
Recd. midnight, July 31.

The retirement of the famous cricketer, Mr. P. F. Warner, is announced.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

Yorkshire beat Warwick at Harrogate by four wickets.

Cricket.—Kent beat Northampton at Northampton by eight wickets.

The match between Hampshire and Sussex at Southampton was drawn.

The match between Surrey and Somerset at the Oval was abandoned.

GOODWOOD CUP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Cup:—

Mrs. Cunliffe Owen's, MOUNT ROYAL ... 1
Mr. W. Cazalet's KENTISH COB ... 2
Mr. W. Williams's ST. ELOI 3

Four ran:—Won by three lengths; had third.

Betting:—15 to 8 on Kentish Cob; 100 to 30 against Mount Royal; 6 to 1 St. Eloi.

OVERSEA TRADE BILL.

COMMONS PASS THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

The House of Commons passed the there reading of the Oversea Trade Bill providing for credits of twenty-six millions sterling to encourage exports to countries shattered by the war. Mr. Kellaway said that as soon as trade negotiations with Russia had been concluded, as he believed they would be, Russia would be included in the Bill, because undoubtedly Russia would be one of the most hopeful markets for British trade.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

Tokio.—It is officially stated that the Emperor's health is improving and there is no cause for apprehension.

"UNIFICATION OF CHINA."

CHANGTSOLEN'S AIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

Tientsin.—Changtsolen, who is now virtually a Military Dictator, stated in an interview, that his purpose was the unification of China. He did not seek to restore the Manchus or substitute the dominion of a new military clique in place of Anfuites, nor did he aim at Presidency. He was determined severely [illegible] Anfuites.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

WHY ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE WAS ABSENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

Rome.—The "Tribune," states that the Italian representative did not attend the Boulogne Conference because Mr. Lloyd George and M. Sforza had aldeady agreed as regards the Russian question.

VATICAN AND ARCHBISHOP MANIX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, July 31.

Rome.—The Vatican is surprised at the utterances of Archbishop Mannix and has pointed out that the Bishop "should abstain from intemperate political manifestations", which are stigmatised as blameworthy.

SERIOUS FOOD CRISIS IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

ROME.—Speaking in the Chamber, Sgr. Soleri, Food Commissioner stated that the food crisis in Italy was very grave. Owing to the national production of corn not reaching the estimate, it would be necessary to import thirty million quintals, and it was very doubtful if Italy would be able to do so, owing to Argentine and India not exporting grain.

At the request of Italy, Mr. Lloyd George was calling a conference in London to discuss the problem of assuring Europe's bread supply.

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

OPENS IN FULL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

Sansebastian.—The Council of the League of Nations has opened in full conference. Mr. Balfour in a statement prior to the opening emphasised the universal character of the League declaring that not only the neutrals but the former enemies should belong to the League, in order to obtain co-operation of the whole world.

Mr. Balfour foreshadowed the application by the League of an economic blockade to the nations which defied the League's decisions.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR VISTULA BANK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

Berlin.—Speaking in the Reichstag, von Simons demanded that the Bank of the Vistula which the Supreme Council had allotted to Poland should be given to Germany. All the parties in the Reichstag supported the demand.

GALLIPOLI WAR MEMORIAL

OBELISK AT TAKKE BURNU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDN, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Gallipoli War Memorial Committee has approved the proposal to erect an obelisk at Takke Burnu, the south western point of the peninsula, where it will be visible to the ships entering the Straits.

NATIONALIST FORCES.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S EFFORTS FOR DISBANDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Aug. 1.

A Constantinople telegram says that Mustapha Kemal has sent the Governor of Konia to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte for the disbandment of the Nationalist forces.

MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.

NEED OF WAR OFFICE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDN, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

In a letter to "The Times", Brigadier-General Cockerill, M.P., says that the Manual of Military Law does not include a concise statement regarding the officers' duties in exercising martial law. It should not be left to the Government of India to repair an omission, but, the necessary instructions should be prepared by the War Office.

The Official Instructions to Officers Administering Martial Law in the Cape Colony, from 1900 to 1902, might well form the basis of the new instructions.

DYER THANKS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 30.

General Dyer has sent the following cable to the European Association, dated 23rd July:—Many thanks for your kind congratulation and your splendid support [illegible]

UNJUST TURKISH TREATY.

MR. SHERIFF DEVJI KANJI RESIGNS.

FROM BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji has forwarded to H. E. the Governor of Bombay the resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council as a protest against the unjust treaty which is forced upon Turkey. The letter addressed to His Excellency runs thus:—

Your Excellency,—I had hoped hitherto that the terms of Turkish peace might be revised, but much to the sorrow of the Mussulmans whom I represent in Your Excellency's Council and of myself I find that Turkey is now forced to accept the original terms. I therefore beg to submit my resignation of my seat on Your Excellency's Legislative Council as a protest against the unjust treaty imposed upon Turkey contrary to the solemn pledges of the British Ministers.

I wish to make my position clear that this does not mean that I am in accord with the Khilafat Committee resolutions regarding non-co-operation.

I beg to inform you that I am communicating this letter to the Press.

"SANJ VARTAMAN" ON KHILAFAT DAY.

The "Sanj Vartaman", in a leading article in Gujarati on the Third Khilafat Day, says it is its belief that the decision to launch on the "new stage" of Non-Cooperation could better have been held over till the decision on the matter was finally given by the Special Congress, and the All-India Moslem League However, now that the first stage of Non-Cooperation has been decided upon it points out the dangers of violence which, if resorted to, could end in nothing but disaster to the Indians. It fervently hopes that the day will be observed with due solemnity in the same manner as was done on the Satyagraha Day last year. By observing Hartal the Indians want to show that the disaster which has befallen the Moslems is real and that by holding meetings the Indians pray to Government to give them justice, and that the cooperation of the Hindus with the Moslems in the movement shows the heartfelt desire of the former to help them in the hour of the trials of Moslems.

THE "HINDUSTAN."

The "Hindustan" refers to the grievances of the Indians such as the removal of the Rowlatt Act from the statute book, and the demand for justice in the matter of the Punjab wrongs, and the burning Khilafat question, and says, under the circumstances, Non-Cooperation is the only remedy for the people to adopt. It points out the necessity of being very cautious in the observance of Hartal, and not to use force in making those unwilling to participate to join the movement. Nothing should be done, it says, which might leave a stain on their movement. The Bombay Government, in the last year's activities of Satyagraha movement did not scent any "rebellion" or "conspiracy" and it trusts the Government of His Excellency Sir Lloyd George will display now the same farsightedness, coolness and widsom, at the present juncture.

THE "PRAJAMITRA AND PARSI"

The "Prajamitra and the Parsi" praises the decision of the Khilafat Committee to keep in abeyance the question of Non-Cooperation pending the holding of the sessions of the Special Congress. It points out that by resorting to Non-Cooperation the people will have to lose more than what they can gain. It however points out that if the Hartal is observed exactly according to the injunctions of the Non-Cooperation Committee nobody will object to it, and if this Hartal is observed in the same peaceful manner as was done the last time all over India Government will see what a great religious significance is attached to the movement.

NON-COOPERATION.

APPROVED BY SINDH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
HYDERABAD SIND, July 30.

The Sindh Provincial Congress Committee after a prolonged discussion has adopted by the majority of vote the resolutions saying that in consideration of the vital demands in connection with the revision of the Turkish treaty and the Punjab affairs non-cooperation should be resorted to as against mere agitation and that the Special Congress should declare that the revision of the Turkish peace should ensure absolute independence for the Arab and the nationalities of Syria and Mesopotamia if these nationalities desire it and that the programme of non-cooperation should not be put into operation until the ground has been prepared by adequate preliminary propaganda. Then the programme of non-cooperation was drafted which in some points differs from that of the Central Khilafat Committee. Discussion is now taking place on details of this programme and would probably take another two days for final adoption.

MAULANA A. BARI'S DENIAL.

Maulana Abdu[illegible] writes from Lucknow:—

"I haven't ordered every Musalman to make *hijrat*, nor the conditions in Kabul allow *hijrat*. Without full consideration, I am not convinced of *hijrat* being a *farz*. Yet where the performance of obligations and parents' permission essential."

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

REASON WHY GREECE MAY NOT S[illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jul[illegible]
Recd. 2-15 p.m., J[illegible]

The signature of the Turkish Peace [illegible] has been delayed owing to the fact [illegible] Turkish Delegates have not yet arriv[illegible] Paris. Meanwhile there is a possibili[illegible] Greece will not sign the Treaty owing [illegible] its giving Italy Dodecanese which by [illegible] Italo-Greek Convention of July, 1919, [illegible] was promised to Greece in exchange fo[illegible] certain concessions in Asia Minor and Adria[illegible] tic The Italians now repudiate the conven[illegible] owing to Italy's not receiving the concessions agreed upon.

GREEKS CAPTURE JAFAR TAYAR.

NATIONALIST CONCENTRATION BROKEN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 31.

A Greek communique dated July 28th confirms the capture of Jafar Tayar and states that the Nationalist concentration, east of Brusa, outside the Greek zone, has been broken up, seventy of the enemy being killed and thirty captured. The Greeks had only six wounded.

JUNAGADH AGRICULTURISTS.

NAWAB GRANTS THEM SPECIAL RIGHTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
KATHIAWAD, July 29.

In an extraordinary gazette dated 25th July 1920, a firman under the signature of the Nawab of Junagadh is published which detailing the importance of and great advantages from the agriculturists thinks it necessary to devise a means whereby the Nawab may keep them under special protection and may know that their wants and aspirations are given prominence. To this end it is ordered in the firman that in all Khalsa villages, Revenue patels shall be abolished from the 1st August next. In their steads village patels shall be appointed. selected by the unfettered choice of the assembled and village. The village patels shall be neither punished or deprived of their office without the special order of the Nawab.

Village Committees shall also be abolished from the same date and in every village shall be established a village punch consisting of the village patel and four agriculturists, seleced likewise, who shall be consulted in all matters touching the [illegible] the people by the local as[illegible] officers. Petty disputes [illegible] be settled by them. [illegible] called upon to [illegible] voluntary [illegible]

regard to Abkari and educational matters.

The village punch shall also have the right of direct appeal to the Nawab in cases when they have found the redress of grievances difficult to obtain. while it is to be fully understood in every Khalsa village that hereafter no Khedut shall be deprived of his land unless the reasons for deprivation have been put before the Nawab and unless the Khedut has had an opportunity should he so desire it, of appearing before the Nawab in person to answer whatever charges may have been made against him.

It is further ordered that once or oftener if necessary, a Durbar shall be held by Diwan or Nish Diwan in every Mahal, which shall be attended by the village punch of the Mahal or their representatives the Diwan would explain to them policy affecting their interests hear their petitions needs and development will be elected assembled five the annual of the N[illegible] ruar[illegible] of

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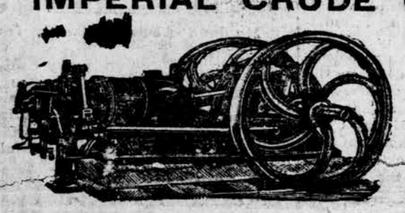

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RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 31st July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 31st July.	
			1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·21	30·16	15·07	47·61
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·13	32·82	14·83	51·83
Esplanade (Gok Taj. Hospital)	0·12	32·52	15·90	49·66
Syoulla (J. J. Hospital)	0·18	34·24	18 15	54·81

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.733	Inches.
Temperature of Air	82.0	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.817	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	9.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9	"
minimum do.	78.5	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW.	
Movement of Wind	195	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.20	Inches.
Total fall during month	21.97	"
Do. do. year	31.45	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0.10	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	m 0 22	26 8	m 6 18	16 3
		0 55a	28 3	6 59a	17 5
Tues.	3	m 0 59	26 10	m 6 50	16 6
		12 3a	28 1	7 52a	17 3
Wed.	4	m 1 39	26 9	m 7 24	17 1
		1 52a	27 9	8 6a	17 1
Thurs.	5	m 2 17	26 6	m 8 8	17 1
		2 26a	27 4	8 43	17 3
Fri	6	m 3 2	26 1	m 8 45	18 10
		3 3a	26 9	9 26a	17 3
Sat.	7	m 11 58	25 9	m 5 0	16 4
		11 46a	26 4	5 56a	16 3
Sun.	8	0 27a	28 2	m 5 45	16 2
				6 27a	17 0

DAILY WEATHR REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st July, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light showers are reported from the south-eastern districts. Skies demain clear in the west Punjab, and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and Delhi, but is in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra reports 0.35in, Mainpuri 0.60in, Jhansi 0.15in, and Allahabad 1.83in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is generally below normal, the deficiency being 11deg at Allahabad and 12deg at Mainpuri; night temperature is in defect in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.26in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded, except in upper Sind. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect and night temperature is also slightly lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West; Bhuj and Rajkot report 0.13 in each, Surat 0.60in, Ahmedabad 0.12in and Indore 0.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Veraval. Day temperature is below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa report 0.12in of rain and Raipur 0.14in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southwestern districts. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur and Jabbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.21 in, Ratnagiri 0.56 in, and Karwar 0.87in. Skies are moderately of heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in east Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Belgaum reports 0.25in, Poona 0.33in, Nizamabad 0.30in and Hyderabad 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in east Hyderabad, but remains in slight excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, east Hyderabad and the United Provinces, and local in Central India West, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast. A few showers are also reported from south Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The monsoon is generally weak and rainfall exceeding one inch is reported only from north Malabar and Allahabad. It is likely to strengthen as the depression which is reported to have formed at the head of the Bay advances inland. Day temperature is low in the east Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and Central India West.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in the east of the Central Provinces and some extension in Rajputana and the east Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th July, 1920.

A depression has formed at the head of the Bay and the monsoon has strengthened in the northeast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Central India east, the Konkan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in the west of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India, West South Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Gujarat the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Mergui, Tavoy three inches; Bassein one and a half; Akyab seven; Cox's Bazar three; Cuttuck four; Sambalpur two; Daltonganj, Chaibasa three; Darbhanga, Naya Dumka one; one; Benares three-quarters; Gorakhpur a quarter; Lucknow, Bareilly one; Roorkee three; Jagdalpur, Mercara one and a half; Salem one; Coconada one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 31st JULY 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	89.2	84.0	84	..	0	0
Jask	9.55	83.3	75	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	8.96	85.0	80	..	0	—0.16
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.7	85.5	62	..	1.16	—1.52
Rawalpindi	99.0	75.0	68	0.02	5.55	—4.39
Lahore	100.5	76.0	77	..	1.45	—5.08
Sialkot	98.8	79.2	81	0.07	3.64	—2.87
Ambala	97.6	71.4	77	..	3.43	—2.77
Delhi	94.0	76.2	88	0.05	15.89	+5.16
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	94.4	76.0	95	0.35	14.49	+3.96
Mainpuri	91.2	75.8	94	0.60	10.47	+7.06
Jhansi	89.8	75.8	94	0.15	10.13	—5.80
Cawnpore	97.0	76.7	88	0.03	17.41	+4.18
Allahabad	90.1	76.3	93	1.83	25.89	+9.59
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	104.7	84.0	64	..	1.45	+0.38
Karachi	87.4	80.2	78	..	0.46	—2.63
Ajmer	92.8	74.8	80	..	17.74	+9.94
Jaipur	94.6	74.6	88	0.04	27.52	+17.43
Kotah	98.4	76 2	75	..	16.77	+4.81
Mount Abu	68.8	69.2	98	0.26	24.87	—3.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	75.1	88	0.13	7.43	—1.38
Dwarka	82.8	79.2	81	0.03	8.09	—1.48
Veraval	82.6	77.8	75	0.04	16.82	+4.66
Rajkot	88.2	76.0	88	0.13	15.75	+6.16
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	76.8	76	..	18.85	+7.15
Surat	84.7	76.5	87	0.60	20.95	—4.75
Ahmedabad	90.0	76.5	86	0.12	17.43	+1.35
Deesa	87.2	76.0	88	..	11.22	—0.28
Neemuch	91.7	71.8	92	..	21.72	+10.60
Indore	79.9	70.7	86	0.14	24.24	+8.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.8	74.5	84	..	16.66	—8.91
Saugor	82.0	72.8	87	..	24.82	+6.17
Nowgong	84.1	72.8	81	..	16.72	+4.48
Chanda	85.4	72.6	85	0.12	19.44	+2.28
Akola	87.8	74.4	74	..	8.97	—8.96
Amraoti	84.0	73.4	76	..	8.51	—7.23
Nagpur	85.0	75.0	74	..	17.43	—5.59
Chanda	85.9	77.6	66	..	19.33	—5.49
Raipur	80.9	74.1	90	0.14	19.37	—5 56
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	77.5	83	0.21	30.16	—13.61
Ratnagiri	83.5	74.9	86	0.56	36.14	—27.02
Marmugoa	84.7	75.4	87	0.06	40.54	—11.78
Karwar	84.3	74.4	78	0.87	54.78	—31.88
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.1	72.0	70	0.02	3.10	—6.53
Ahmednagar	89.6	70.6	81	..	2.44	—6.52
Poona	81.5	69.9	85	0.33	10.54	—7.33
Satara	89.0	71.4	66	..	4.79	—7.49
Sholapur	85.0	69.4	77	..	4.78	—9.81
Belgaum	75.1	66.3	88	0.25	28.81	—1.51
Aurangabad	87.8	70.6	83	..	2.67	—9.71
Hyderabad (Indr).	86.9	73.4	78	0.30	44.03	—1.95
Hyderabad	86.6	74.2	87	0.38	8.77	—2.24
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	90.9	78.2	85	1.83	79.13	+4.33
Calicut	78.4	73.1	99	1.27	91.33	+25.60
Cochin	78.8	73.8	87	0.35	71.95	+20.01
Colombo	84.3	75.3	96	..	50.02	+6.94
MADRAS INCLUDING KARAIKAL) & NEW—						
Nellore	86.3	76.2	81	0.10	5.74	—4.98
Madras	91.3	74.6	80	..	0.86	—8.91
Cuddalore	90.8	77.3	68	..	3.87	—2.98
Kodaikanal	64.9	52.0	69	0.32	21.51	—2.86
Bangalore	81.3	65.1	90	0.06	4.39	—2.87
Coimbatore	79.9	70.8	87	0.02	2.75	—0.46
Trichinopoly	92.8	73.2	61	..	0.65	—1.87
Negapatam	91.2	77 9	75	..	0.70	—2.43

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 31st July was 29.085 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1.89 inch. For comparing the ship's barometer (either mercurial or aneroid) for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide at the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.1 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MOGUL ADMINISTRATION.

"MOGUL ADMINISTRATION", by Judanath Sarkar, M.A. Published by M. A. Sarkar and Sons, Calcutta.

Mr. Judanath Sarkar is a well-known historian of the Mogul period. In his books on Aurangazeb and his Studies in Mogul India, he has already given us much information on the system of administration which prevailed in those days. But it was given more or less indirectly and was not as detailed as would be conveyed in a separate treatment of the subject. The six lectures delivered at the Patna University and now published in book-form furnish numerous details—the departments into which the administration was divided, the work entrusted to each important officer, the instructions recorded for his guidance, the effect of his zeal or indifference, and other particulars.

The Imperial Government was divided into eight departments—revenue, the imperial household, pay and accounts, canon law, religious endowments, public morals, artillery and intelligence and post. Many of the commodities which the Governments required were manufactured in State factories and workshops, for there were no great firms to supply them. A large supply of robes of honour had to be kept by the officer in charge of the imperial household. The department of public morals was an interesting feature of the administration. The Censor was to tell people how to worship according to the true faith; to get obstructions in the public streets removed; to prevent encroachments on public grounds; to enforce sanitary measures; to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the residence of prostitutes in respectable quarters. Manucci, the Italian traveller, notices the strictness with which this last duty was performed. The contrast between his account and the picture presented by the fashionable streets of Bombay to-day is highly instructive. The Censor could not himself punish disobedience. He was to warn and report to the Governor or Kotwal if warnings were not heeded. He was not to provoke quarrels and breaches of the peace.

The Diwan, revenue chief of a province, was not subordinate to the Subahdar, or Governor of that province. They kept watch over each other, and the provincial Diwan was directly under the imperial Diwan. He was instructed to encourage cultivation, and watch over the treasury. If the Amils allowed revenue to fall into arrears, he was to recommend other officers to be appointed and recover the arrears by instalments of 5 per cent. every season. The takavi granted in one year was to be recovered ordinarily in the first season of the next year, and the Diwan was personally responsible for its collection. When the Subahdar left the imperial Diwan to join his appointment, he was formally charged to keep all classes pleased by his good behaviour, to see that the strong did not oppress the weak, that disaffected Zamindars were watched and punished, and that robbers did not get away by paying bribes. He was represented at the imperial court by a friend and he submitted two reports every month on the condition of his province.

In the villages ordinary disputes were decided by panchayats or arbitrators, for the Qazi was rather far away to be approached. Ordinary crimes were prevented and punished by the Choukidar, who was paid by the villagers themselves. The graver crimes were reported to the Foujdar, who was more of a military than civil officer. He guarded the public roads, cut jungles, prevented blacksmiths from manufacturing matchlocks without permission, and punished Zamindars under orders from the Governor. The Kotwal was chief of the City Police. He enforced the regulations relating to public morals and punished thefts. According to Manucci, the Halalcores, or scavengers, who visited every house twice a day, kept the Kotwal informed about all that was going on in the town.

The Intelligence Department was not like our C. I. D. It had to keep the Emperor informed about all that would interest him. Reports were to be submitted against Subahdars, Diwans, and other officers if their conduct was the cause of popular discontent, and the subject of popular grumbling. They were practically spies. They were dreaded by officials as well as others. If they neglected their duty for fear of offending high officers, they were liable to be punished by the Emperor. Notwithstanding all the precautions adopted for ensuring good Government, many illegal things were done, as they are done to-day. Mr. Sarkar gives a catalogue of 54 illegal cesses that were levied notwithstanding repeated imperial prohibitions against them.

CHINESE POETRY.

"More Translations from the Chinese," by Arthur Waley, George Allen and Irwin, London. Price three shillings net.

This is the second volume of translations from Chinese poets, which the author has given us. As translations, they might be quite faithful, but as poetry they are almost bad. They have none of the charm of Cranmer Byng's translations in English, or Mademoiselle Judith Gautier's versions in French.

What are the main characteristics of Chinese poetry?—A great love of nature, is the most prominent of them. The Chinese poets seem to approach nature, on the whole, as artists, that is, like men who are interested in all her details, rather than as pantheistic poets, to whom her *tout ensemble* only matters. In this respect, they therefore differ from Indian and Persian poets. They are also much less mystical than their Mongolian brothers—the Japanese poets. Some of them love life in the same way as Anacreon the Greek did. The poet Chu Yuan, who lived in the fourth century before Christ, seems to think that the soul's function consists in fully satisfying all the senses! He sings rapturously of wine, of women, of good food, of music, etc., Li Po, another poet, thinking in the same way as Chu Yuan did, asks:—

"If High Heaven had no love for wine,
There would not be a Wine Star in the sky.
If Earth herself had no love for wine,
There would not be a city called Wine Springs."

But this does not mean that the Chinese poets do not see the vanity of human life just as much as other Oriental poets do. They feel it like the Preacher in the Old Testament. They therefore sing of the joys of solitude, of the beauty of simple life, etc., also.

The "grotesque," which is so predominant in the Sino-Japanese Art, is also to be found in Chinese poetry. One of their poets is horrified at the idea of going to regions, where—

"Demons rage, swine-headed, hairy-skinned,
with bulging eyes;
Who in wild laughter gnash projecting fangs."

The Chinese are famous as a people with a strong sense of humour. This sense of humour is well brought out in a poem entitled "On his Baldness," by Po-Chu-I, who might be called the greatest of the Chinese poets.

To the student of poetry, certain epithets used by Chinese poets will reveal the difference in the sense of colour of the Chinese and the Europeans. For example, the Europeans call moonlight "silvery," and sunlight "golden," but the Chinese call moonlight "golden," and sunlight "white"!

V. B. M.

Mr. Murray will have ready in the early autumn "A Handbook of Indian Art", by E. B. Havell, formerly Principal of the Government School of Art and Keeper of the Art Gallery, Calcutta, whose first book on the subject, "Indian Sculpture and Painting," is now out of print.

A GUJARATI HISTORICAL NOVEL.

[Gujratno Nath: By Mr. K. M. Munshi.]

After the late G. M. Tripathi, the great novelist of Gujarat, we have had some second class novelists who have rendered valuable social service to Gujarat. But the sudden appearance of Mr. K. M. Munshi with the publication of Patanni Prabhuta and Gujratno Nath—1919—marks a new departure in the history of the Gujarati novel. This historical novel is dedicated to the late Mr. Ranjitram Vavabhai. Mr. N. B. Divatia, himself a poet and a scholar, has written an appreciative "Foreword" to the novel. The critic rising in raptures signs a hymn of praise and consequently is not in a mood to dwell at length on some of the historical inaccuracies, defects of characterization and construction, and flaws in composition. These drawbacks, along with the limitations of the author's knowledge of Sanskrit and Gujarati literature, must be recognized. Nevertheless, Mr. Divatia has rendered a service to Gujarati literature by drawing attention to some of the genuine beauties of the book.

The plot of the novel is mostly based on historical records referring to the troublesome times of the year 1098 A.D. The story is divided in four parts: In the first part, the scene dramatically opens on the river-side of Saraswati at the gate of Patan, when the capital of Gujarat was at war with Malwa and Junagadh. Kak—an adventurer of the old Broach district—comes on State business to Patan; and by various feats of heroism makes himself a favourite of the rulers. Then he goes to Cambay on a political mission, does not succeed there, but is able to rescue Manjari—a beautiful but proud damsel—from the shame of a forced ugly marriage. He flies along with her across the sea; and on the way falls in love with her, but this proud queen of learning repudiates the gentle advances of the rough, blunt and uneducated soldier and her saviour. In the second part, the negotiations between Malwa and Patan are discussed, and here Munjal Mehta's masterful personality is brought into relief. The young King Jayadeva is shown as being merely a puppet in the hands of Munjal and Minal Devi who are the real rulers of Gujarat. The ideal of India as a united nation is embodied in the personality of Kirti Deva; and round him is interwoven a mysterious and supernatural element which is quite in accordance with the beliefs of those times. Finally, the progress of marriage arrangements between Manjari and Kak is developed partly through the working of circumstances and partly through the craft of Kashmira Devi. To save herself from the yoke of an abominable marriage with Uda Mehta—a hypocrite but a humorous and powerful subordinate ruler of Cambay, and out of sheer gratitude to Kak for saving herself so often from dishonour at the risk of his life, Manjari unwillingly consents to marry Kak. In the third part, we see Kak extremely embarrassed on the night of the marriage, by the repugnance of Manjari. Then clouds begin to gather: Manjari is forcibly snatched away; Kak in pursuit is thrown off the scent and returns disheartened and crestfallen. Manjari is in prison and there learned repartees ensue between her and Kirti Deva. The statesman, Munjal, who is not scrupulous about the means of securing his political aims, tries to kill Kirti Deva who turns out to be his own son discarded in childhood by a curious irony of situation. In the fourth and the final part, Manjari is being conveyed to her ancestral house in Junagadh by her husband who in his turn now seriously resents her insults. Her heart is greatly softened by his heroism in prison. In the meanwhile, Kak has an occasion to pursue Ra Khengar who manages to take Kak prisoner. At Junagadh we notice a complete change in the attitude of Manjari whose pride of learning has yielded to the self-sacrificing heroism and refinement of the soul of Kak. It is she who here liberates him from his confinement and they elope together. Some beautiful chapters follow where complete reconcilement is worked out; and we see them at last as happy lovers in the romantic background of the mountain scenery of Girnar. They reach Patan; the concluding scene, where Munjal in splendid isolation reviews on the river-side the parting of the heroes and heroines from Patan is best. Along with this main plot are interwoven two romantic minor plots of Krishna Deva (the king of Junagadh) and Soma Devi, and Jayadeva and a rustic damsel.

The author has, in some respects, sacrificed historical accuracy to the necessities of artistic effects; but he has, on the whole, admirably succeeded in the selection of his materials. But the construction and development of the plot are not equally successful, although the interest of the story is so overwhelming that few will notice the defects of art. The climax and the catastrophe are not clearly marked on account of the fact that the author has sought to marshal a group of equally prominent characters on the stage of his recreated world of Gujarat. Thus the interest of the story is divided and the unity of effect impaired.

In spite of the limitations we have in the novel a freshness and brilliancy from start to finish and rich and varied delineation of men and manners which dazzle and delight the reader.

A MARATHI PLAY.

BHAVA-BANDHANA: A play in five acts by the late Mr. R. G. Gadkari.

There is no doubt that the Marahi stage has been advancing rapidly and is evolving higher ideals for itself. This has been due to the anxiety of the newer play-wrights not to content themselves with the hackneyed romantic drama but to try to interpret modern problems of life to Marathi audiences of to-day, taking for their milieu not the capital of some imaginery Indian State where there are intrigues and counter-intrigues and fine old-world dresses and sterio-typed love-making, but going straight to a middle class environment to picture the *vie intime* of modern Marhatta life. No other author of this rebellious younger generation of writers has been able to do this with greater success than Mr. Gadkari whose brilliant literary career was cut off by a premature death.

Mr. Gadkari was responsible for three plays all of which have met with continued success. The great thing about him is his style and the subtlety of his humour. It is no good saying his humour is rich, or that it is flexible, or if you like, that it makes a most dangerous alliance with his highly imaginative gift for metaphor and produces results entrancingly grotesque. Of course it is all that, but it is something more. It has always a distinct relation to his philosophy of life. In his most tragic moments Mr. Gadkari does not forget to be comic. Life is never so bad that it has not its ray of sunshine. Bhava Bandhana a posthumous work of his does not pretend to have a plot, unless one likes to call the depiction of certain episodes in the life of an emancipated Marhatta young lady, while she is teaching her financee manners and systematically snubbing him, any kind of plot. But in enjoying a Gadkari play we do not insist upon having any drama of life unfolded before us. His characters are so live, they say what they have to say with such a verve that we are more concerned with the manner of their speech than with their fate in the next act. When Mr. Gadkari portrays a vilain he will not necessarily make him black and edious. He will have his harsh points, his ugly and dark designs, but his humour will be penetrating and sinister and the villain too will have just a soft side to his character.

Mr. Gadkari's humour is untranslatable of course. It is also inimitable. No other author knows how to combine such bizarre conception with happy wit and some times these are penetrating shafts of satire. He will expose the foibles of modern education not by any downright criticism of them but by his side remarks which explain their inconveniences.

A Gadkari play is a series of laughs from beginning to end, and some of those laughs are forced out of you because even when witnessing the miseries of life you cannot do otherwise. They are expressed with a pun or a bit of dry humour to take off the bitterness. Bhava Bandhana is the most successful example of a comedy of manners, and for a long time it will remain perhaps the only one.

A MARATHI NOVEL.

Adhikari Ani Janata. (a historical novel by S. N. Tadpatrikar B.A.—Publisher the Saras-Wangmaya-Prasarak Mandali.)

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of works of fiction in Marathi during the last five years. But it is indeed doubtful whether it keeps abreast of the voracious demands of the Marathi reading public, which prefers the novel to any other form of literature. There are several publishing houses to cater for this particular demand and they specialise in the production of translations from English authors or confidential authors who have endured translations in English. Alexander Dumas and his son are great favourites. The adventures of the Three Musketeers and their later fortunes are already familiar to readers of Marathi fiction. This volume, indifferently printed and bound, is a translation of the famous novel "Twenty years After." The translator has changed the title into "officials and the people." This is certainly more catching in these days. He justifies the change because it suits the plot which describes the struggle between the English people and its rulers, the English King Charles I losing his kingdom and life in the struggle. The translation is uneven, the style nothing very attractive. But this does not matter. The author will find a host of readers such is the demand for tales of fiction in Marathi at present.

LAX

A NEW REFERENCE BOOK.

"Who's Who" has long been the most popular of reference books; and it is natural that this should be so, for it not only supplies the need of many a moment, but gratifies the harmless vanity of many people and the boundless curiosity of many others. But—leaving the vain and the curious out of consideration it has always had one drawback.

The new work is "Who was Who?"; and it is described as "a companion volume to the annual biographical dictionary." It repeats what the older work has said, in its day and theirs, of many notable people who have died since 1897; and there comes with it a hint that it may be not an annual issue, but one to be expected, perhaps, every twenty years. It cannot, by reason of its nature, get out of date; it is likely to become more and more useful as time goes on; and it tells at once, much that we had forgotten about Phil May, Alfred Lyttelton, John Oliver Hobbes, Lady Florence Dixie, "Nathaniel Gubbins," about many people, in short, whose names constantly crop up and are no longer to be found in the ordinary reference books.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

Foreign politics recede into the background with the growth of civil and political freedom, while they are the main prop of autocracy.—Anonymous.

The beginnings of most lives worth the living are muddles.—H. A. Vachell.

Don't wait for something to turn up, but turn it up yourself.—Spurgeon.

Though we had peace, yet 'twill be a great while e'er things be settled. Though the wind lie, yet after a storm the sea will work a great while.—John Selden.

The man who toils without hope is as near dead as he can be and avoid burial expenses And yet many there are in this system who work day after day like poor driven brutes with not a ray of hope to light the way to a better day.—Eugene Deles.

The education of the workers is their only means of emancipation. Education means organization, organization means power, and power means victory.—Eugene Deles.

SHOULD THE DOCTOR TELL?

The doctors at the meeting of the British Medical Association in Cambridge on Saturday decided that a doctor should not disclose his patient's secrets.

The common sense of the question was stated by Sir John Bland-Sutton, one of the most famous of British surgeons in the "Weekly Dispatch."

"The question will never be settled at the conference or anywhere else; it depends absolutely on the individual case.

"The Doctors' resolution ran thus:—

"Having further considered the question of professional secrecy viewed from the standpoint of the medical profession, and with special regard to venereal disease, the representative body reiterates the opinion that the medical practitioner should not, without his patient's consent, voluntarily disclose information which he has obtained from the patient in the exercise of his professional duties."

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Ivory Trail, by Talbot Mundy (Constable, 7s. 6d. net), hurries us from one perilous adventure to another in the wake of a party of daring and impoverished Englishmen, who go to hunt for treasures of buried ivory in the caves of East Africa. Influences, financed in Germany long before the war had reduced the value of the mark, are arrayed against them, and they achieve their object only at the end of a long and thrilling series of attempts. By this time they have engaged our interest and affection so completely that we are able to take great comfrot from the satisfactory statement on the last page that "we all got rich."

* * * * *

The Hogarth Press will publish on July 12 "Reminiscences of Tolstoi," by Maxim Gorky, translated from the Russian by S. S. Koteliansky and Leonard Woolf.

* * * * *

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his forthcoming volume, "Europe and the Faith," which Messrs. Constable have in active preparation, claims that to the Catholic the history of Europe is a natural and rhythmic evolution rather than a painful struggle toward the greater perfection of to-day, and goes on to conduct an historical inquiry into the nature, rise, and fall of the Roman Empire, the emergence of the Roman Church, and its predominant importance in the record of Europe of the Dark Ages and in mediaeval times. He examines the causes of the Reformation in this country, with our consequent defection from the Catholic Church; and to this defection he attributes the disruption and increasing disorder suffered by our common civilisation, and the divisions, miseries, and injustices that culminated in the Great War. He defines as "the sole vital formula of our time" the phrase: "Europe must return to the faith, or she will perish."

* * * * *

Messrs. Routledge have nearly ready a "Dictionary of Musical Compositions and Composers," by W. B. Squarey, with classified bibliography, which represents the first serious attempt to compile a full list of productions, ancient and modern, which still count in the musical world of to-day.

* * * * *

A new American publishing house, Messrs. Friedman, are bringing out "The Bibliography of Walt Whitman."

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Six essays by the late Professor Wilam Newton Clarke are being issued by the Yale University Press, under the title of "Immortality."

* * * * *

M. Romain Rolland's new volume, "The Forerunners," is about to be published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin. Its French title is "Les Precurseurs," and the book is a sequel to "Above the Battle." The precursors of whom Rolland writes are those of kindred spirit to those to whom the book is dedicated. It is published "In memory of the martyrs of the new faith in the human international, the victims of bloodthirsty stupidity, and of murderous falsehood, the liberators of the men who killed them."

* * * * *

A new life of Sir Francis Bacon, by Parker Woodward, is to be published immediately by Messrs. Grafton. Mr. Parker Woodward's memoir is the result of a long and extensive research, and much additional information has been unearthed since Spedding's well-known biography.

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take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Health and Strength.

It is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes. Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

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OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Cincinnati Soaps
Less 12½ %

"History Repeats Itself"

SO THEY SAY

Our First Monsoon Sale Prices, Are not to be Repeated

MONSOON SALE DAYS

Yardleys Eau-De-Cologne
Rs. 1/12 Bottle
Pears' Soap Rs 1/3 Box
Gilette Blades Rs. 1/6 Doz.

MONDAY 2nd AUGUST to SATURDAY 7th AUGUST

DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.

We are Determined to Break our Record of our last Stock-Taking Sale

Hence our Following Bonafide Offers. Are You Prepared to Accept Them ?

We are Sure, You are.

Have You A Nose for Perfumery?

IF YOU HAVE,
Our Entire Stock, From Messrs.
LUBIN, ROGER & GALLET COLGATE
IS AT YOUR DISPOSAL
Less 6¼ p. c.
One Anna in the Rupee.

REMNANTS

Suiting, Shirtings, Voiles, Georgettes
All marked at Prices to Clear.

Hawkes' Shape Sun Topees
Rs. 4-4 only,
Better quality Usual Price Rs. 7-8.
Sale Price Rs. 6-8 only.

Cork Helmets
Sale Price Rs. 17-8.

Special Offer
Our Entire stock of Plush Carpets
Off 12½ %
English Damask—Off 6¼ %
Towels and Sheets—Off 6¼ %

Curzon Hats
HIGH GRADE QUALITY
Usual Price Rs. 15-8.
Sale Price Rs. 12-8
CHEAPER QUALITY
Sale Price Rs. 4 only.

SPECIAL OFFERS IN OUR WATERPROOFS

HEAVY REDUCTIONS ARE MADE
To Convince You of Our Quality
Prices are Far Below to-day's Costs.

The "Rutland"
Usual Price
Rs. 52-8
Sale Price
Rs. 47-8

The "Stranstrane"
Usual Price
Rs. 39-8
Sale Price
Rs. 32-8

The "Drooko"
Usual Price
Rs. 42-8
Sale Price
Rs. 37-8

THE RUTLAND

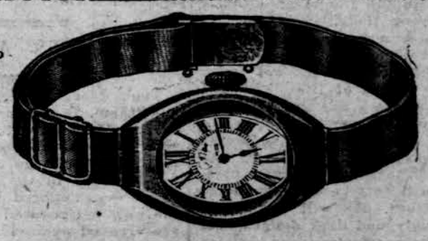
"The Orldri"
Usual Price
Rs. 42-8
Sale Price
Rs. 35-8

The "Blossom"
Usual Price
Rs. 32-8
Ladies
Sale Price
Rs. 29-8

The "Blossom"
Usual Price
Rs. 37-8
Gents
Sale Price
Rs. 32-8

Our Entire Stock of Watches and Jewellery

LESS 12½ %
ANNAS 2
IN THE RUPEE



LESS 12½ %
ANNAS 2
IN THE RUPEE

High Grade Stick Umbrella

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
Usual Price Rs. 17-8. Sale Price Rs, 15-8.

MERCERISED WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS
18½" x 18½"
Rs. 2-8 for six.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 1-15 each.

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS
17½" x 17½"
Rs. 2-8 for six.

Please Remember, Winter Soon Begins.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO OFFER YOU
Our Entire Stock of Woollens
Less 12½ p. c. As. 2 in the Rupee

Ties that Tell The True Taste
Sale Prices Rs. 1/4 1/8 1/15 2/4 2/15 3/8

Black Socks with Coloured Clox
Sale Price Rs. 1-4 pair

Ladies' Silk Stockings (all colours)
Sale Price Rs. 2 pair only.

White Twill Shirts
Sale Price
Rs. 2-4

English Twill Shirts
Sale Price
Rs. 2-8 each.

High Grade Dress Shirts
Usual Price
Rs. 10-8
Sale Price
Rs. 6-8
Size 14" only.

Special Offer
All Sizes—Stock Limited
Striped Shirts with One Collar
Rs. 4-8 only.

Yardley Preparations

Concrete Brillantine
Sale Price Re. 1 each

Hair Lotions
Rs. 2-15 bottle.

Liquid Brillantine
Re. 1 bottle.

Colgate's Dental Cream As. 7 Tube | **Tooth Brushes As. 3 each** | **Hazeline Snow As. 8 Pot.**

The Shri Krishna Stores Company, Limited.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:
"KRISHNAGAR"
Bombay.

THE PROGRESSIVE HOUSE.

Telephone No. 4574.

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